

How the Fight for Silver Subsidies Was Won

The ANNALIST

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A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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Vol. 53, No. 1359

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

This week's recovery in security and commodity prices has obviously not yet proceeded far enough to throw much light on the question of the extent to which last week's declines were caused by foreign and to what extent by domestic developments. Much can be said on both sides, but there are enough instances of slackening to warrant the opinion that domestic developments were partly responsible, though in some industries activity is well sustained.

WETHER last week's untoward incidents in financial markets were entirely a result of foreign developments or a result of a mixture of unfavorable foreign and domestic developments will undoubtedly continue subject to debate until the domestic outlook becomes somewhat clearer. A case of sorts can be made out for the argument that the Wall Street upset was mostly of foreign origin. The general level of business activity is lower than in December, but only slightly so. The business recession to date has been comparatively mild. It has been no greater than might normally be expected after such a vigorous recovery as the one that prevailed in the second half of 1938.

Several components of the weekly business index have held up comparatively well. The index of automobile production has advanced to a new high record for the 1937-39 recovery. The indices of electric power production, lumber production, cotton-mill activity and freight-car loadings are not far below their late 1938 peaks. The December tonnage of motor truck freight, according to figures compiled by the American Trucking Associations, Inc., was 24.8 per cent higher than in December, 1937, as compared with a November increase of 19.4 per cent, and the December rise was the largest year-to-year gain reported since March, 1937.

Buildings materials, because of the public works program and the rise in residential construction, have been in increased demand. Over most of the period since last October lumber orders have been greater than current production. Though this is probably in part a seasonal development, it has had the net effect of increasing the unfilled orders of the mills reporting to the National Lumber Manufactur-

ers Association to 712,607,000 feet, on Jan. 21, as compared with 576,209,000 feet on the corresponding date last year. It has also helped to reduce gross stocks on hand, over that period, from 4,419,086,000 feet to 4,242,158,000 feet.

Fabricated structural steel sales in December, according to figures compiled by the American Institute of Steel Construction, were higher than in any other month since June, 1937. This increase accompanied a sharp rise in engineering contracts awarded, which was brought about almost entirely by public works. In the first four weeks of January, engineering contracts, as compiled by The Engineering News-Record, advanced to a still higher level. This advance in the average, however, was the result of the exceptionally high total of the week ended Jan. 10, whence there have been two weeks of declines. According to The Iron Age compilation of fabricated structural steel contracts, the average of the first four weeks of January was lower than the December average. Nevertheless the tonnage of structural steel booked in November and December will provide work for the steel mills for some time to come. The tonnage "available for fabrication" at the end of December, according to the institute, was greater than in more than a year.

Other building material industries, as shown by one of the accompanying charts, have recently shown substantial increases in activity.

Another aspect of last week's crisis which compared favorably with that of the crisis of last September was the behavior of bond prices. Treasury bonds declined only slightly as compared with their decline in the September crisis. Railroad bonds again proved vulnerable,

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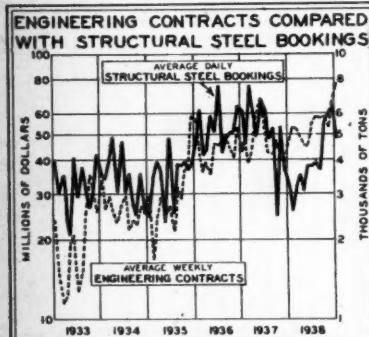
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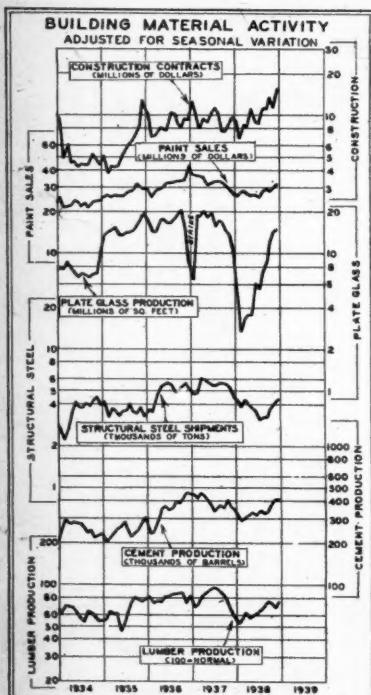
but, thus far at least, they have not declined as much as they did last September. Public utility and industrial bonds declined much less.

Railroad buying of steel rails has been unexpectedly large. According to The Railway Age, the January total was 181,220 tons, the largest since December, 1936. Like much of the business booked by the structural steel fabricators, the rail tonnage will require several months for completion and, other things being equal, will tend to sustain the current volume of steel mill activity.



Latest points: Structural steel, estimate for January, 1939; engineering contracts, estimate for January, 1939.

During last week's crisis our weekly cyclical raw material price index declined. Although outright weakness was limited to one component, hides, and although part of the decline was recovered yesterday when the price of lead was restored to its pre-crisis level, the behavior of this index contrasts unfavorably with its behavior during the pre-Munich crisis and constitutes one reason for doubting whether last week's financial developments may not have been brought on in part by further deterioration in the domestic outlook.



The fact that steel mill activity thus far this year has continued to fall to make the usual seasonal increase is another important reason for thinking that the domestic as well as the foreign outlook has had considerable influence on financial markets. With a number of non-automotive steel consumers ordering more freely recently, it is logical to conclude that the recent decline in the seasonally adjusted steel production index has to a considerable degree been a consequence of less automotive buying. This in turn may be traceable either to a tendency on the part of motor manufacturers to work off steel inventories said to have been acquired during the brief price war of last

October or to less confidence in the motor sales outlook. It may be a mixture of both. That the steel price factor enters into the situation is suggested by recent rumors of price cutting, even though the rumors were subsequently denied.

According to The Wall Street Journal of Jan. 30, retail deliveries of automobiles in the first twenty days of January were about 38 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1938. This seems

The gain of 38 per cent reported may probably, moreover, be regarded as a maximum, since it would probably be based on reports from companies that had shown the greatest sales increases. According to R. L. Polk & Co., new passenger-car registrations in the first seventeen days of January showed results ranging from gains, as compared with December, of 16 per cent in one section, to a decrease of 31 per cent in another. Inasmuch as the pop-

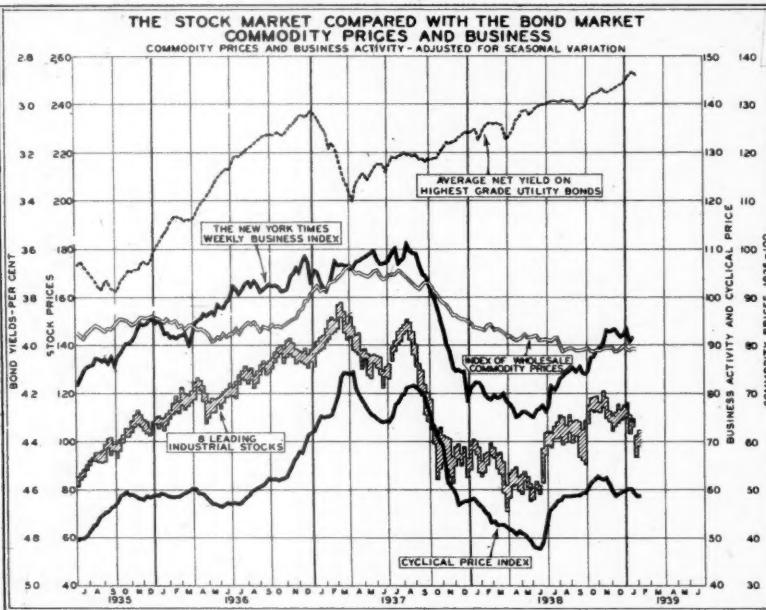
which, if precedent counts for anything, may have had a somewhat depressing effect on new-car sales in the last ten days of January.

The other is the labor situation. The United Automobile Workers of America have split into two camps. Of the two, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, "No measure of actual strength will be possible until after the March convention both wings are staging." Ward's observes:

Thereafter trouble is likely. Dual unionism will be prevalent in several plants, among them Plymouth at Detroit, Buick and Chevrolet at Flint, and a substantial scattering of parts plants. Jurisdictional strikes may evolve out of this confused pattern before any semblance of order is worked into it. We would not be inclined to view the next six months with any degree of optimism as regards labor relations, although we doubt at the same time that any forthcoming disturbances will be serious ones.

In the past, expectation of labor trouble has at times led the manufacturers to maintain production schedules at levels in excess of those warranted by contemporaneous sales volumes. Whether this is true at present is by no means clear, since we are in the period of the year when manufacturers normally have to stock up in anticipation of the Spring peak in sales. But it is a factor to be considered in trying to interpret the current advanced level of production.

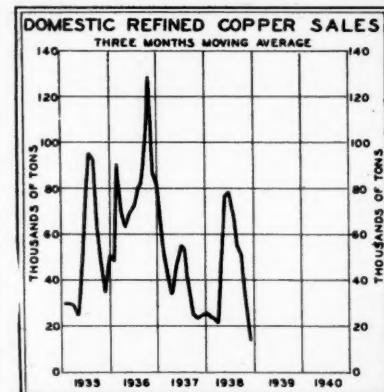
The foreign outlook remains as obscure as ever, what with renewed weakness in the Dutch currency and the failure of Hitler's speech to add much of anything to what was already well known. The one thing we can be sure of is that the continuation of the tension in world politics is having a seriously depressing effect on international trade, including our own. The December trade figures, seasonally adjusted, showed practically no change from the depressed levels of November, for both exports and imports. Looking at imports as an important indicator of domestic business conditions, the sluggish-



like an exceptionally satisfactory showing, but on close analysis it does not stand up so well. Applying this increase to the January, 1938, new passenger-car registrations of 145,732 we get an estimate for January, 1939, of 201,000, which compares with an estimated December, 1938, total of 224,500. On an average daily seasonally adjusted basis the January estimate would be 9,385, as against 9,376 in December, 1938. The January, 1939, estimate would represent a large gain, as compared with the 1938 low record of 4,915 for June; but on the other hand, it would be small as compared with the 1932-37 recovery peak of 13,098 in January, 1937.

ulous east-north central region showed the greatest decrease, there are grounds for suspecting that the decrease in new-car registrations, on an average daily basis, from December to January, may have been nearly if not quite as great as the normal seasonal decrease of 11 per cent. It is important to notice, on the other hand, that with figures now available for thirty-five States, new-car registrations in December were considerably higher than indicated by preliminary estimates based on a smaller number of States.

There are two other factors complicating the outlook for the motor industry. One is last week's break in stock prices,



ness in their recovery in the latter part of 1938, including December, merely constitutes one more reason for those pessimistically inclined to doubt the strength of the recovery movement in general. In any case, with the December level of imports, seasonally adjusted, only slightly above that of last July, which was the lowest in more than three years, it is somewhat difficult to apprehend on what grounds our own economic nationalists again raise the spectre of foreign competition and seek to undermine the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Vol. 53
No. 1359

The ANNALIST

Feb. 1
1939

CONTENTS

The Business Outlook, by D. W. Ellsworth	193
Better Outlook for Meat Packing Industry, Following a Year of Lower Earnings, by La Rue Applegate	195
The Silver Measures of 1933 and 1934: How the Fight for Subsidies Was Won, by Neil Carothers	196
The Overinvestment Theory of the Business Cycle; Relation of WPA to Building Wage Rates	197
National Government: Stage Setting Beginning for Major Legislative Issues, by Kendall K. Hoyt	198
The Annalist Average Net Yield on Ten High Grade Public Utility Bonds	199
Financial Markets	200
The Week in Commodities: Prices Again Easy With Many Minor Items at New Lows	201
Canadian Business Index Declines 3 Points; Large Defense Outlays Planned, by H. E. Hansen	203

Financial News of the Week	205
Dividends Declared	207
Bond Redemptions	207
Business Statistics	208
Stock and Bond Market Averages	210
Banking Statistics	211

For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Page 224.

THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone Lackawanna 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50. Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

The Monthly Cyclical Price Index
In view of the availability of The Annalist's weekly index of cyclical raw material prices, it had been considered unnecessary to keep currently up to date the monthly Axe-Houghton cyclical price index described in THE ANNALIST of Oct. 12, 1938. But at the urgent request of several readers we give herewith the figures to bring the monthly index up to date: August, 87.4; September, 88.2; October, 88.9; November, 89.2; December (estimated), 89.1. Later figures, when available, will be printed in the Business Statistics section.

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Better Outlook for Meat Packing Industry, Following A Year of Lower Earnings

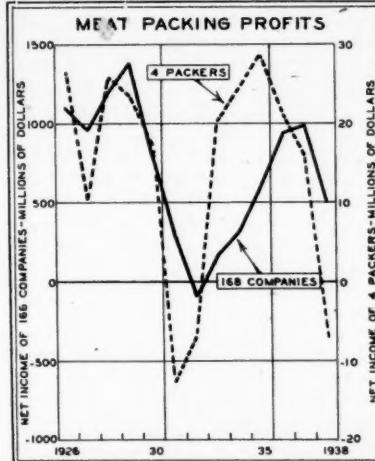
By LA RUE APPLEGATE

THE fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1938, was one of the poorest in the history of America's huge meat-packing industry. A sharp decline in dollar sales, caused entirely by lower prices, was responsible for the unsatisfactory showing. Because the meat packers operate under relatively fixed overhead charges they are extremely sensitive to price changes—perhaps more so than any other large industry—and last year's drop in livestock quotations put almost every company into the red ink column.

According to trade reports, virtually all of last year's losses were sustained in the first six or seven months of the fiscal period, during which time livestock prices were headed downward and sales were small because of the general business depression. In June and July, however, things began to improve and most packers probably operated at a profit in the last half of 1938, with each month showing an increased gain over the corresponding month in 1937.

The "Big Four"

The four largest meat packers are Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy, in the order of their annual sales volume. Although these four companies normally account for between 55 and 65 per cent of total domestic meat sales, they are in no sense a monopoly. Competing with the "Big Four" are some 800 smaller companies whose annual sales range from \$25,000 to \$75,000,000. The small companies often enjoy the advantages of ideal plant location and a loyal local trade.



In the words of one observer, "There is no monopoly in the meat business. There is only a small margin of profit for the packer and retailer and only by volume of trade can either hope to stay in business."

Sales of the "Big Four" in the twelve months ended Oct. 31 were \$1,975,000,000, a drop of 10.4 per cent as contrasted with the previous fiscal year and the smallest since the 1935 fiscal year.

Reflecting lower prices, these four companies incurred a combined loss of \$8,708,000 last year, a sharp decline as compared with net profits of \$15,954,000 in the 1937 fiscal period and the poorest since the year ended Oct. 31, 1931, when they lost \$12,658,000.

TABLE I. MEAT PACKING COSTS
(Cents per dollar of total sales)

	1937.	1936.
Paid to producers.....	75.6	76.0
Paid to employees.....	11.7	10.6
Supplies.....	4.6	4.1
Transportation.....	3.0	3.4
Taxes, telephone, interest and rent.....	4.1	4.4
Total.....	99.0	98.5
Balance for earnings.....	1.0	1.5

Wilson & Co., third largest domestic meat packer, operated at a slight profit last year, giving it the distinction of being the only one of the "Big Four" to end the year in the black. This favorable record

can be traced to a less-than-average decline in sales, largely because of increased advertising.

The swings in meat-packing profits show little relation to the shifts in general corporation profits. The meat packers, for example, reached their post-war peak in 1935, whereas most companies hit the top in 1929. In the past year the packing industry had one of the poorest years on record, but general corporation

business, the trends in hog prices and "population" are important.

Last year, good and choice hogs averaged \$8.47 per hundred pounds in Chicago, a decline of 25 per cent as contrasted with the 1937 average of \$11.23 and the lowest since the average of \$5.35 (excluding processing tax), established in 1935. Hog prices, moreover, ended 1938 near the low since they were \$7.46 in the final week of the year as compared with the low of \$7.17.

Most observers expect that hog prices will average higher this year, although many admit that such a performance would depend upon a continuation of the business revival.

In addition to firm or slightly higher hog prices, the packers should also benefit by the present upswing in hog production. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the 1938 pig crop totaled 71,088,000 head, the largest since 1933 and 15 per cent above the preceding year. This year's crop will probably be the largest in many years partly because the price of feed is very low in relation to hog quotations. The corn-hog ratio in November was the highest for that month on record. Then too, the number of sows to farrow this Spring is estimated at 21 per cent greater than last year, indicating another sharp increase in the hog population.

From the standpoint of pork products, which usually represent the bulk of packer profits, the outlook is good. Liberal hog supplies and a firm price structure are a combination that works well for the industry.

Rapid Decentralization

In order to reduce transportation costs and get closer to the sales markets the meat packers, especially the large units, have carried on decentralization at a rapid pace in the last four years. In the 1938 report of Swift & Co. it was announced that four new plants were established during the year, scattered all the way from Canada to Louisiana and westward to Los Angeles. In addition, two older plants were reconditioned. At present there are about 1,600 "meat-packing establishments" in operation as contrasted with 1,400 in 1935 and 1,250 in 1933.

Decentralization has served a manifold purpose. It has reduced costs, encouraged consumption of standard brands in smaller cities and placed the large companies in an even better position than they held before.

From a labor standpoint the meat packers are in an enviable position. Despite the phenomenal growth of the C. I. O. and similar organizations, the industry is not very well unionized, although the labor groups are strong in certain localities. The recent strike of stockyard employees was not a meat-packers' strike, although it did slow up slaughtering for a while. The most serious dispute the meat packers have had in recent years was the Buffalo meat-handlers' strike about fifteen months ago.

Labor authorities assert that the prin-

Continued on Page 222

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The Silver Measures of 1933 and 1934: How the Fight For Subsidies Was Won

*This is the third of a series of six articles on Silver in America.**

WITH the accession of the Roosevelt Administration in 1933 the forces of inflation and debasement, long denied, stormed the capital. Even before the inauguration of President Roosevelt there had been formed an organization styling itself the Committee for the Nation, which, under the leadership of F. A. Vanderlip, J. H. Rand, E. L. Cord, and others, began a nation-wide campaign for inflation and silver subsidies. It enlisted the support of the Rev. Coughlin, whose radio addresses and public visits to President Roosevelt and to Congress made him in 1933 the most powerful private influence in America.

Out of it all came suspension of the gold standard, the repudiation of gold bonds, the confiscation of gold, the ridiculous gold-purchase program, and devaluation. With these measures we are not directly concerned. But all of them are a part of the story of silver. The passage of all of them was made possible only by the support of the silver forces, now strong enough to block any proposal. The price they exacted was subsidies for silver.

There is a direct, important and somewhat complex relation between silver and the whole devaluation program. Silver has an international market, centered in London. The American silver price is determined by the London quotation. From the suspension of the gold standard early in 1933 the value of our dollar in foreign markets went to a discount that steadily increased down to the final devaluation to 59 per cent. This debasement of the dollar by 41 per cent is equivalent to a 69 per cent increase in the domestic price of foreign currencies. The progressive debasement of the gold dollar gave a corresponding domestic price increase to silver. Devaluation has been a miserable failure as a general price-raising device, but it has been completely successful as a price-raiser for silver. Devaluation alone, without the other artificial aids to silver, gave the metal a handsome subsidy of 69 per cent. In April, 1933, silver was worth 29 cents an ounce, here or elsewhere. At the end of the year its gold value abroad was 26 cents, but the price in America was 44 cents.

Wild Speculation

With the election of Roosevelt and the growth of popular belief that some form of currency inflation was imminent there developed an unparalleled speculation in silver. The speculators were fully aware of the price increase accruing from debasement of the gold dollar. Admittedly the fundamental causes leading to devaluation of gold were much wider than the silver movement, but the silver bloc in the Senate and the Committee for the Nation outside were the driving forces behind devaluation and both these groups were bent on artificial price-raising in silver.

From the opening of the 1933 session of Congress a veritable rain of bills fell upon the committees of Congress. Only one of these need concern us. Senator Wheeler offered as an amendment to the entirely irrelevant AAA bill a proposal to establish bimetallism at 16 to 1. At the time the actual market ratio was 70 to 1, and the silver in a dollar at 16 to 1, 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains, was worth 22 cents. Here was a proposal to let any owner of silver take 22 cents worth to our mints and receive in return \$1.00, a profit of 78 cents. With the passage of the bill ships laden with

*The first five of these articles are reprinted by permission, with certain revisions, from a monograph prepared by Dr. Carothers in 1938 for the Association of Reserve City Bankers. In the sixth article Dr. Carothers will bring the story of silver in America to date.—Editor, The Annalist.

Professor of Economics and Dean of the College of Business Administration, Lehigh University

By NEIL CAROTHERS

silver would have started for America from every port in the world. Before the rising price could have stopped the flood, this country would have been overwhelmed. There would have been panic in the financial centers, foreign exchanges would have collapsed, and in the end, after a period of inflation, this country would have been on a silver standard. The vote in favor of this proposal was 33 to 43, and among the Senators who voted with the silver bloc, there were members of both parties from non-silver States, including Capper, Nye, and Norris.

In the end the silver forces jammed through as an amendment to the AAA law a midnight rider now known as the Thomas Inflation Amendment. In addition to its provisions authorizing devaluation of the gold coin and inflation by paper money issues, there were two silver provisions, the first legislative aid for silver accruing from the drive begun in 1930. One provision authorized the President to establish bimetallism at any ratio he should designate. The other permitted the payment of Ally war debts up to 200 million dollars in silver, at the rate of 50 cents an ounce.

The purpose of the provision for war debt payments in silver was obvious. The objective was to take 400 million ounces of silver off the world market and bury it in the vaults of the United States. That this involved a large gift to foreign debtors at the expense of American taxpayers, that it meant the further accumulation of a useless mass of dead silver, and that it forced the further adulteration of the currency system by the issue of debased certificates were negligible matters when set off against the possibilities of this subsidy as a price-raiser. The default of the Ally debtors made the scheme a failure. England sent 20 million ounces, Italy a little over 2 million, and all the rest scattered amounts. The gift to the debtor countries was about \$3,000,000.

The World Economic Conference

In June, 1933, the World Economic Conference convened in London. President Roosevelt appointed as one of the delegates Senator Pittman. In the midst of deliberations leading toward some plan of stabilization the President cabled a message completely renouncing the plan for stabilizing currencies. Subsequently Senator Pittman, who as early as February had announced that the President had approved a plan for raising the price of silver through the conference, persuaded certain of the participating nations to sign a special joint agreement regarding silver. The terms of this agreement lead inevitably to the conclusion that the seven other nations joining the United States in the compact were persuaded to sign it because it was without material significance for them and they could assent to the urgent request of a powerful nation without any economic consequence to themselves. The whole agreement was engineered for two purposes—to give support to the notion that silver is of international importance and to gild the scheme for a Congressional subsidy to silver with the color of an international compact.

The details are overwhelmingly convincing. Three countries, India, China, and Spain, agreed to certain "restrictions" on sales of silver quite without detriment to any one of them. Mexico, Peru, Australia,

Canada and the United States agreed to buy a combined total from their own individual production of 35 million ounces yearly. No reference was made to the individual shares. The compacts were to extend four years. The public announcement of these queer agreements went by cable to all the world. A week later, it was quietly disclosed that by a supplemental agreement the United States had agreed to buy 24.4 million ounces; Mexico (which produces nearly twice as much silver as this country), 7.2 millions; Canada, 1.7 millions; Australia, 1.6 millions, and Peru, 1.1 millions. Our share of 24 millions was almost exactly our production of the preceding year. Furthermore, it was disclosed, if any countries failed to ratify their agreements to participate, the compact would still stand, provided others of the group agreed to purchase the entire 35 millions. Senator Pittman, announcing to the nation the perpetration of this coup, said that it would "double the purchasing power of over half the people of the world."

On Dec. 21, 1933, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation putting this agreement in force. The Government of the United States was to buy all the silver produced in America at a price of 64.64+ cents an ounce. The gold price of silver anywhere in the world was about 28 cents an ounce. The domestic price in our debased currency was about 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. In the proclamation the President said: "I find it necessary that the price of silver be enhanced." No reason was assigned for this necessity. It was not explained how the purchase of some 25 million ounces would raise the price of a commodity whose annual world output is around 200 million ounces, and whose total world supply is over 12 billion ounces. It was not explained why the government was agreeing to buy an indefinite supply of silver not even in keeping with the terms of the lopsided agreement, and at a price 50 per cent higher than the already artificial American price. Nor was it explained how it would benefit the nation to buy for 64 cents a commodity worth 43 cents, without monetary use or function, and produced by a few private corporations, when the only result was to bury it in the government vaults.

Why a Price of 64.64 Cents

This price of 64.64 cents requires explanation. As we have noted already, the silver dollar contains 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains. An ounce of silver contains 480 grains. An ounce, therefore, can be coined into \$1.293 in silver dollars. Still maintaining the pretense that 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of silver, worth highly fluctuating values from 18 cents to 50 cents, is a standard dollar, the government and the silver forces have always referred to this \$1.29 figure as the "coinage value of silver." When the Treasury buys an ounce of silver for 40 cents, for example, and coins it into \$1.29 in silver dollars that no one will accept, stores the dollars in the vaults and issues \$1.29 in silver certificates in order to get the ownership of the coins out of its own hands, it has a book profit of 89 cents. It is not a genuine profit. The silver certificates are merely fiat paper money, the difference between \$1.29 and the "silver reserve" value of 40 cents being an obligation of the government. With a price of about 43 cents for an ounce of silver the govern-

ment's book profit from coinage would be about 86 cents. It was decided to give silver-producers a part of this imaginary profit. A price of 64.64 cents, just half of 1.293, would be suitable. Aside from the direct subsidy objective, it was hoped by the silver interests that this artificial price paid by the government would set the world price.

Like so many government valorization schemes, the subsidy of December, 1933, was a failure. It did increase the dividends of the mining and smelting companies, as any cash gift will. But silver in America, being largely a by-product, depends on the production of copper and other non-ferrous metals. In 1934 the production of domestic silver showed little increase, and until the very much larger subsidy was granted late in the year the price of world silver averaged 45 cents.

This subsidy of December was granted just before the convening of Congress in 1934. It was granted a few weeks after a concerted propaganda drive by the silver forces had culminated in a riotous monster meeting in New York at which the Rev. Coughlin, brought on by the Committee for the Nation, had demanded aid for silver. All the available evidence points to the conclusion that the subsidy was granted by the Administration as a concession to this clamor, and with the hope that the mining corporations would be satisfied with the cash gift. The hope was vain.

The Silver Measures of 1934

At the end of January, 1934, the government completed its debasement policy by formal devaluation of the gold dollar to 59 cents. This stopped the automatic increase of the domestic price of silver through the progressive decline of the gold dollar. It was soon evident, even to the silver forces, that the December subsidy was not going to influence the world price of silver. With domestic production not much above its former volume, the agreement that had occupied the attention of the nations of the world, that Pittman had said would raise the purchasing power of half of the world, turned out to be for the year 1934 a cash gift of about \$5,000,000 by the people of the United States to a few mining and smelting companies. The subsidy was welcomed, but it was not enough, and it did nothing for the speculators outside the smelting company stockholders. After devaluation on Jan. 30, 1934, the clamor for silver aid broke out with double fury.

Devaluation made a vital change in our coinage situation that has been generally overlooked. As we have pointed out, the 16 to 1 ratio never was in operation at any time and has had no economic significance since 1873. But the mathematical relation between 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of silver and 23.22 grains of gold is 16 to 1, and the silver interests have always practiced the deception that this is the actual relation of the two metals. Devaluation cut the gold dollars to 13.7 grains. The ratio of the weights of the two dollars is now 27.08 to 1. The Devaluation Act of 1934 forever ended the fiction of 16 to 1. Despite this obvious change many members of the silver block still refer to 16 to 1 as the coinage relation of the two metals, and a certain number of them are determined to force the government to recognize this wholly false and meaningless ratio. As soon as gold devaluation was proposed they initiated a movement to "increase the coinage value" of silver by a devaluation of the silver dollar equivalent to the devaluation of our gold unit.

The economic implications of this were astonishing. The silver dollar, 16 times the weight of the old gold dollar, was to be cut down 41 per cent, to 16 times the

weight of the 59-cent dollar. At the time this proposal was made the silver dollar was a debased "token" coin worth 20 cents in gold and 34 cents in our domestic currency. It was proposed to cut this fractional value to 12 cents gold and 20 cents domestic value. The proposal was to debase by 41 per cent a coin already debased 80 per cent. Considering the matter in terms of ounces, we have here a proposal to give an ounce of silver worth 29 cents in gold, already falsely valued at \$1.29 when coined, a new false value of \$2.19. It was even urged that cutting down the dollar would give the government another "profit from devaluation." This contention is wholly false. When the government issues a silver dollar or a silver certificate it is creating a liability by the amount of the debasement. Increasing the debasement increases the liability.

Senator Pittman succeeded in putting this preposterous proposition in the Devaluation Act. It contains a provision authorizing the President to cut the silver dollar by the same percentage chosen for the devaluation of gold. But shortly after its passage the silver forces realized that they would have to abandon outright bimetallism. They finally concentrated on a plan to make silver dollars a part of our "metallic reserve" and to force the government to tremendous purchases of bullion for this reserve. Cutting down the silver dollar would increase the fictitious value, in dollars, of the bullion bought, thus reducing the volume of purchases, and the silver high command withdrew the devaluation proposal for the time.

The Unprecedented Campaign of the Spring of 1934

There has never been anything in American history like the drive for silver in the Spring of 1934. Senator Wheeler's 16 to 1 measure shared honors with dozens of other bills offered by Pittman, Thomas and many others. A favorite proposal was to buy silver and pay the soldiers' bonus with certificates. The most extraordinary proposal was embodied in the Dies bill, devised to combine the farm vote with the silver vote. The government was to buy American farm products, sell them abroad for silver bullion at 10 to 25 per cent more than the real value of silver, and pay the farmers with the silver. The scheme combined the virtues of "dumping" American goods on foreigners, taking vast quantities of silver off the world market, giving silver an artificial price, and inflating the currency with debased certificates. This monstrosity passed the House by a large majority, and was reported out to the Senate.

But the Administration was firmly opposed. Enough had been done for silver. An unremitting hounding of the President was initiated. The drive began with a sensational visit to Congress by the Rev. Coughlin. Under dramatic circumstances he demanded aid for silver. Eventually the Dies bill was abandoned, and the new plan to make silver a "metallic reserve" was decided upon. When the President showed resistance, the silver bloc in the Senate began a concerted campaign to coerce him.

Week after week they pressed him. When he went to New York to Secretary Woodin's funeral, they boarded his train. They disembarked at Baltimore, jubilant. The President was reported to have shown sympathy for their project because, he said, artificial raising of the price of silver would raise the costs of production in Japan and reduce Japanese sales to the United States, which were giving him much concern. Japan has been on the gold standard or a paper standard since 1898. The price of silver has no more relation to the costs of production in Japan than to the price of buttermilk in Washington, D. C.

The silver Senators so harried Secretary

Morgenthau that he made the mild remark, true for eighty years, that the silver advocates were "not disinterested." This resulted in a Senate request for a list of holders and speculators in silver. Eventually the Secretary presented a list, reporting that he had difficulty in getting the names and suggesting that the Senate investigate further. But even the list he submitted had interest. There were speculative silver holdings by prominent members of the Committee for the Nation. The most interesting name was A. Collins, Royal Oak, Mich., as holder of 500,000 ounces on a small margin. It developed that A. Collins was a woman employee of the Rev. Coughlin.

But the drive never relaxed. Slowly the President gave ground. The final surrender took the form of an assent to every

demand provided only that the rate of purchases should be discretionary. The meeting was secret, but it was reported that the President had given assurances as to the volume of purchases. The President promptly sent to Congress a special message demanding the passage of a new silver bill. The surrender was complete. The measure he proposed was the silver bloc's reserve scheme. The essential provision was one declaring that the metallic reserves of the nation should consist of silver and gold, in the proportions of 1 silver to 3 gold, and directing that the government buy silver until these proportions were reached. One sentence from the message will suffice: "Increasing the proportion of silver in the abundant metallic reserves back of our paper currency is in the public interest."

The long battle had been won. Bimetallism could not be accomplished directly, but it might be reached by indirection. The silver bloc thought that the purchase of the billions of ounces necessary for the 1-3 proportion would force the price of silver to \$1.29, at which point a silver dollar would be worth a dollar in our currency. The gold standard would be so hopelessly adulterated by this time that a Presidential surrender to formal bimetallism would be easy. The bill became law on June 19, 1934. Among the Republican Senators who voted for it were Borah, Capper, Norris and La Follette. Only six Democratic Senators voted against it, Brown, Walsh, Wagner, Copeland, Glass, and Gore. Senator Pittman announced that it was the final step in driving the price to \$1.29.

The Overinvestment Theory of the Business Cycle; Relation of WPA to Building Wage Rates

To the Editor of THE ANNALIST:

Wager Fisher's and H. Dudley Kellogg's article in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 4 is interesting. I wonder, though, if they are not treating a symptom of our present economic disease rather than a cause of it.

We had depressions long before government taxes reached 12 per cent of the national income. Prior to our major depressions we have always had "waste or excessive loss of capital, or its absorption, to an exceptional degree in enterprise, not immediately remunerative."

Theodore E. Burton's study of *Crises and Depressions* may be too old-fashioned for many of our modern economists, but I found it of great help to me in 1928 and 1929 to keep my reasoning power from sailing off into the "new era." And in the Spring of 1937 I turned to it again and found what proved to be the correct interpretation of that unique situation where the Federal Government had borrowed 14% billions of the circulating capital of the country and converted a goodly part of it into fixed capital on which no remuneration would ever be earned.

Burton (if you have forgotten) said: "The central fact in all depressions . . . is the condition of capital. These disturbances are due to derangements in its condition, which, for the most part, assume the form of waste or excessive loss of capital, or its absorption, to an exceptional degree, in enterprises not immediately remunerative. In some form or other this waste, excessive loss, or absorption is the ultimate or real cause."

Never do I open Senator Burton's book without turning to his last paragraph, written more than thirty-five years ago, to read: "These periods have occurred and brought bankruptcy and ruin to many . . . but in every instance they have been followed by enlarged supplies of things which are useful and augmented opportunities for human enjoyment. We may be sure that such depressions as may hereafter occur will be temporary checks in the great forward movement." Or as Emerson put it: "The changes which break up at intervals the prosperity of men are advertisements of a nature whose law is growth."

But sometimes lately I have wondered if we can be sure. When individuals, in their optimism, convert an excessive amount of liquid capital into fixed capital that is unremunerative they build railroads, office buildings and apartment houses, or enlarge manufacturing plants, and those things later become of use in producing wealth. But now that the government has stepped in and supplied the "real cause" of a depression before we were entirely out of the last one, it has created very little that will be useful in producing new wealth.

Must we, possibly, foresee, if the Federal Government continues its present course, and is allowed, for example, to accumulate forty-seven billion dollars in the Social Security reserve and spend that money as it spends the other money it takes out of the capital stream, that we face a period of chronic depression? Are we facing the danger that the kingdom of the Pharaohs faced when they started diverting the capital and labor of that country into the building of the pyramids? We are too young and too well educated for that!

The taxes to which Messrs. Fisher and Kellogg refer supply the greater part of the capital used by government, and their study in regard to them is valuable; but

there is also a large part supplied by deficit financing. Is not the cause of our unemployment and other troubles the use to which this capital is being put, and shall we not have to wait for a permanent cure of the tax situation on the cure of this more fundamental ailment involved in the use of the money? President Roosevelt would cure the tax situation by increasing the national income—disregarding the fundamental cause of our troubles—the unproductive use of capital. Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board seems now to be pretty well discredited by events. Is it not time to turn our attention to the real cause of our troubles—the unproductive use of capital by the Federal Government, which is a major factor in restraining the productive use of capital by individuals? The tax situation and the state of the national income will take care of themselves if we cure that.

JOHN K. BARNES.

New York, Jan. 11.

WPA vs. Union Wage Scales

To the Editor of The Annalist:

Your article "The Business Outlook," in THE ANNALIST dated Sept. 21, 1938, charged with reference to the 1937 building-construction situation that, "in order to carry on, the WPA raised wages," and that "the WPA can no more let its skilled workers be hired by private employers than it could in 1937." A reader would infer that WPA activity was largely responsible for the curtailment of activity in the building trades. You appear to be laboring under the illusion that WPA operates as a private business organization and is free to use the competitive devices such organizations use to keep their labor forces. This, of course, is not so.

With regard to wage increases since 1937, let me state that the WPA has never taken the initiative in raising wage scales. It cannot do so under the law, which states that "the rates of pay for persons engaged on projects . . . shall not be less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature." . . . The WPA has conformed with the law, and it has raised hourly wages following increases in union wage scales. For instance, in New York City, to which you refer, WPA wages in the building trades were increased, to conform with union rates, from one week to four months after the union rates went into effect. On June 1, 1937, to take an example, union wages for carpenters were raised to \$1.75 from \$1.40 per hour. Not until June 25 did the WPA raise its hourly wage rate for carpenters to \$1.75. WPA must pay the prevailing rates and has never paid more than the union scale.

The WPA pays its employees on a security wage basis—that is, a monthly wage sufficient to provide subsistence, and averaging on a national basis little more than half of the prevailing earnings in private industry. Since the hourly wage is fixed by law as the prevailing wage in the community, the monthly hours of labor are set so that the monthly earnings equal the fixed security wage classification for the type of work involved. Inasmuch as a rise in the WPA hourly wage rate follows wage rises in private industry and cannot increase the monthly earnings of a WPA worker, it is obvious that an increase in hourly wage rates makes private employment more, and not less, attractive to the WPA worker.

As far as the charge that WPA attempts to keep its workers from opportunities avail-

able in private industry, this is not the fact. A file of such complaints involving thousands of persons—which you are free to inspect—shows that the typical complaint involves no job and no refusal. The WPA is compelled by law to discharge any worker who "refuses a bona fide offer of employment under reasonable working conditions which pays as much or more in compensation for the same length of service as such persons receive or could receive under (WPA) appropriations." The WPA will take immediate action on any substantiated case which you present to it in this regard.

WPA workers are given every inducement to seek permanent and even temporary work in private industry. A worker who leaves WPA for a private job is entitled to "immediate resumption of his previous employment status (on WPA) if he is still in need and if he has lost the private employment through no fault of his own."

It is manifestly unfair to make such broad unsubstantiated statements as those contained in your article; unfair both to the WPA workers who are earnestly seeking an opportunity for work in private industry and to the trusting private business man who may depend on THE ANNALIST for factual investigation and analysis.

DEAN R. BRIMHALL,
Administrative Assistant, Labor Management, Works Progress Administration.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.

* * *

The building trades in New York City, as everyone knows, are strongly unionized. One simple way of securing a wage-rate increase for WPA construction workers would obviously be for the building-trade unions to secure an increase, so that the WPA would have to increase rates in order to conform with the law. It would therefore probably be difficult to ascertain whence the initiative, in spite of the fact that technically the WPA did not raise wage rates until some time after the unions secured increases. In this particular case it would be a problem in "dealing at arm's length," since WPA construction workers and union members are a virtually identical, though constantly shifting, group.

Unfortunately it will probably not be as obvious to many readers as it is to Mr. Brimhall that working less hours for the same money, in WPA, makes private employment more attractive to the WPA worker. It is probably even less obvious to private employers who have had occasion to deal with the problem.

D. W. E.

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National Government: Stage-Setting Beginning for Major Legislative Issues

WASHINGTON.

THIS will be a two-week summary due to the annual review number intervening since our last report. Much has happened to set the Congressional stage for the major legislation of this year's session. But little, as yet, has really been decided.

The Senate vote by a majority of one to make the House cut in the relief fund hold against the President's full request is important merely as a test of strength. Garner would have lost face had the conservatives been defeated. Working in his favor was the unpopularity of WPA and the reaction against relief politics and subversive influences, exposed by Garner's fellow Texans, Shepard and Dies. Aligned against him was one of the most intensive pressure campaigns—by the Mayors' lobby, the Workers Alliance, the New Dealers and others—that has ever backed a Congressional measure.

Triumph of the conservative coalition, which will align in future on specific issues though not on all issues, is proof that the old-line Democrats wield the balance of power. But in terms of economy,

the results are not conclusive. There was no real saving even in relief in view of restrictions against cutting the rolls, and because the Administration can, and probably will, come back for more money before the end of the fiscal year. The task of real revisions in the relief system, aside from a crackdown on politics in relief, remains to be undertaken when the appropriation for fiscal 1940 is up for action.

So we incline to our original view that minor savings which Congress makes in the name of economy will be far more than offset by heavier spending on items like social security, public works, health, agriculture, housing, etc., not covered in the budget. Thus another four billion dollar deficit, with the building up of continuing expenditures which will be a barrier against future economy.

* * *

SOCIAL SECURITY HEARINGS, starting today, have failed to arouse much

public reaction due to the deliberate reticence of the Social Security Board and its advisory council as to the cost of proposed widening and upping of benefits. It will presently appear that it will not be long before the concessions already offered by the Administration, let alone the many demands for liberalizations, both big and little, which will be brought to bear, will be costing in the magnitude of half a billion dollars per annum. A ten-year \$800,000,000 health program also has been officially launched.

* * *

NATIONAL DEFENSE has advanced faster than any other program with hearings in Senate and House committees leading to authorization bills so that appropriations can be made in the regular Army and Navy Supply Bills. The aircraft program, first on the list for action, has run into unexpected complications because a French mission in this country to

buy planes was discovered through the misfortune of one of the Frenchmen crashing in the course of observing a test flight.

This quirk of fate has precipitated a Senate inquiry into the whole question of sales of planes, either military or commercial, to foreign governments or citizens and whether such sales should be regulated. This makes for a sort of a preview of the Neutrality Act issue, which must be opened since the present act expires May 1. Possible revisions in procurement laws relating to profit limitations in military aircraft purchases also are to be developed in House subcommittees. A bullish factor as to aircraft, whose stocks were a strong point through the recession, is the Administration's desire to encourage production through the proposed French sales prior to our own armament program. But the matter has become prematurely involved in politics.

* * *

THE LABOR ISSUE has become extremely complicated. The nomination of Donald Wakefield Smith for a new term on NLRB still hangs fire. The sudden and strong attack on the Amie appoint-

Calendar of National Legislation, Two Weeks Ended January 28

NOMINATIONS—George A. Cooke, Illinois, member National Mediation Board; Thomas R. Amie, Wisconsin, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Jewell W. Swofford, Missouri, member United States Employees Compensation Commission; Jacob Crane, Illinois, assistant administrator United States Housing Authority.

CONFIRMATIONS—Felix Frankfurter, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Frank Murphy, Attorney General; Forrest F. Hill, governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Franklin W. Hancock, member Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Edward C. Eicher, member Securities and Exchange Commission; Henry Ohl, member Federal Board for Vocational Education; Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce.

MESSAGES—H. Doc. 120—Public health program, Jan. 23; H. Doc. 122—National Resources Committee report on coordination of research, Jan. 23.

BILLS PASSED ONE HOUSE—HR2762—Consolidate and codify internal revenue laws. Passed House Jan. 20; to Senate Finance Committee.

HR2868—First deficiency appropriation. Passed House Jan. 19; to Senate Appropriations Committee.

NEW SENATE BILLS—S625 (McCarran) Agriculture and Forestry—Amend Silver Purchase Act 1934.

S626 (Mead) Banking and Currency—Extend HOLC amortization from fifteen to twenty-five years.

S651 (Schweinbach) Military Affairs—Protect domestic sources of scrap steel.

S660 (Lee) Agriculture and Forestry—Amend AAA Act for reapportionment of cotton acreage allotments.

S750 (Billo) Finance—Amend Social Security Act for United States payments of \$30 per month to all persons over 65.

S771 (Clark, Idaho) Agriculture and Forestry—Federal benefits for eradication of noxious weeds, etc.

S785 (Townsend) Banking and Currency—Repeal Silver Purchase Act 1934.

S791 (Capper) Judiciary—Uniform regulation of marriage and divorce. SJR44 Judiciary—Amend Constitution for same.

S795 (Pepper) Education and Labor—Provide for education of all physically handicapped children.

S814 (Lundeen) Postoffice and Post Roads—Superhighways.

S828-30 (Walsh) Naval Affairs—Naval construction.

S833 (Wheeler) Banking and Currency—Reduce interest on Federal Land Bank loans two more years.

S842 (Sheppard) Military Affairs—Increase army aircraft authorization. S843—Placing of educational war orders.

S855 (Smathers) Banking and Currency—Extend one year insurance modernization loans, Title I, National Housing Act.

S895 (Russell) Finance—Amend Social Security Act to standardize amount of Federal contribution for old-age assistance.

S899 (Sheppard) Military Affairs—Promote air corps efficiency. S900—Authorize loan of aircraft to civilian aviation schools. S901—Construction at Panama Canal posts.

S910 (Wagner) Banking and Currency—Extend time for powers as to stabilization fund and alteration gold content of dollar.

S913 (Tobey) Agriculture and Forestry—Authorize full payments for salvaged lumber New England hurricane area.

S916 (Logan) Judiciary—Establish United States Court of Appeals to decide appeals from Federal commissions and agencies.

S957-8 (Bone) Finance—Social Security Act amendments.

S1000 (Walsh) Education and Labor—Amendments to National Labor Relations Act following American Federation of Labor proposals.

S1015-21 (Sheppard) Military Affairs—National defense bills.

S1027 (Capper) Judiciary—Exempt newspaper men from testifying as to source of certain confidential information.

S1028 (Tydings) Territories and Insular Affairs—Amend Philippine Independence Act.

S1029 (Smathers) Immigration—Admission of certain aged aliens.

S1032 (Walsh) Education and Labor—Amendments to Public Contracts Act for jurisdiction of subcontracts over \$2,000 instead of present \$10,000 limit, etc.

S1037 (Caraway) Postoffice and Post Roads—Emergency construction of public highways.

SJRA8 (Russell) Appropriations—Amend PWA Extension Act 1937 as to certain school projects.

* * *

HOUSE BILLS—HR2638 (Celler) Judiciary—German corporations in default on bonds owned by American citizens to file list of assets in United States.

HR2643 (Faddis) Military Affairs—Acquire stocks strategic raw materials. HR2644—Amend act for protection domestic sources of tin.

HR2645 (Fish) Military Affairs—Regulate private military forces in United States.

HR2651 (Robinson, Utah) Ways and Means—Prevent retroactive tax on employees of State and local governments.

HR2652 (Martin, Colorado) Appropriations—\$195,525,500 for flood control.

HR2653 (Burdick) Agricultural—Feed and seed for farmers in blighted areas.

HR2656 (Connelly) Ways and Means—Prevent imports at total landed costs less than American production costs.

HR2658 (Fish) Judiciary—Anti-lynching.

HR2660 (Sirovich) Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Limitation of shipowners' liability.

HR2714 (Celler) Judiciary—Repeal Miller-Tydings Act.

HR2716 (Celler) Judiciary—Anti-lynching.

HR2719 (Leavy) Agricultural—Cost of production farm price-fixing.

HR2721 (Celler) Naval Affairs—Authorize navy to maintain broadcasting station; Bureau of Education to furnish programs.

HR2722 (Celler) Immigration and Naturalization—Give alien refugees admission for permanent residence.

HR2724 (McGranery) Judiciary—Anti-lynching.

HR2739 (McGhee) Military Affairs—Aid colleges in flying training.

HR2740 (Alexander) Ways and Means—Prevent retroactive tax on employees of State and local governments.

HR2741 (Pearson) Military Affairs—TVA pay tax on gross sale of power to certain counties.

HR2749 (Rankin) Rivers and Harbors—Create Potomac Valley Authority.

HR2761 (Anderson, Missouri) Labor—Labor disputes bill.

HR2780 (May) Military Affairs—Increase army aircraft authorization.

HR2869 (Brown, Ohio) Ways and Means—Prevent retroactive tax on State and local employees.

HR2872 (Houston) Agricultural—Cost of production farm price-fixing.

HR2873 (May) Military Affairs—Amend Educational Orders Act to familiarize manufacturers with war production.

HR2878 and 2880 (Vinson) Naval Affairs—Naval public works.

HR2879 (Vinson) Ways and Means—Amend Section 619 of 1932 Revenue Act to define sales as other than arm's length if 75 percent intercorporate stock ownership is involved.

HR2886 (Flannery) Ways and Means—Tax fuel oil 1 cent per gallon.

HR2888 (Steagall) Banking and Currency—Amend United States Housing Act.

HR2890 (Bland) Rivers and Harbors—Create Division of Water Pollution in Public Health Service.

HR2899 (Scrugham) Ways and Means—Amend Silver Purchasing Act.

HR2900 (May) Judiciary—Acquire strategic war materials.

HR2974 (Voorhis) Ways and Means—Amend Social Security Act for prevention of spread of disease.

HR2975 (Voorhis) Ways and Means—Amend Social Security Act for transient aid.

HR2980 (VanZandt) Banking and Currency—Amend National Housing Act.

HR2993 (Sparkman) Military Affairs—TVA pay tax on gross power sales to certain Tennessee counties.

HR3029-33 (Starnes, Alabama) Immigration and Naturalization—Deport alien spies, etc.

HR3034 (Taylor, Tennessee) Patents—Set up research section in Bureau of Patents.

HR3037 (Lemke) Agricultural—Prohibit deficiency judgments in foreclosures by FCA, land bank commissioners and land banks; prohibit increased rate of interest after maturity.

HR3038 (Lemke) Banking and Currency—Provide for Congress to coin and issue money; create Bank of the United States, etc.

HR3045 (Collins)—Roads—Superhighways.

HR3049 (Gilchrist) Agricultural—Exempt family-sized farms from \$10,000 limitation or soil conservation payments.

HR3059 (Voorhis) Judiciary—Amend Bankruptcy Act to appoint conciliation commissioners in farm counties.

HR3062 (Dempsey) Public Lands—Encourage private capital in development oil and gas on public domain.

HR3066 (Jones, Texas) Agricultural—Amend Packers and Stockyards Act 1921.

HR3111 (Dingell) Ways and Means—Amend Social Security Act as to old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

HR3113 (Pearson) Civil Service—Create Civil Service Board of Appeals.

HR3114 (Pearson) Ways and Means—Extend time of filing AAA tax refunds, etc.

HR3116 (Buckler, Minnesota) Agricultural—Cost of production farm price-fixing.

HR3121 (Coffee, Washington) Ways and Means—Create Natural Resources Corporation.

HR3127 (May) Military Affairs—Purchase equipment for experimental and test purposes. HR3128—Loan aircraft to civilian aviation schools. HR3129—Promote Air Corps efficiency. HR3130—Military post construction in Panama. HR3133—Authorize purchase without advertisement of certain aircraft parts where best to keep confidential.

HR3139 (Bates, Massachusetts) Ways and Means—Extend time for filing claims for AAA tax refunds.

HR3209 (Bland) Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Misdeemeanor to stowaway on vessels.

HR3210 (Cannon, Florida) Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Exempt vessels under 200

tions from international labor treaty. Also HR3216 (Schafer, Wisconsin).

HR3213 (Elliott) Roads—Fifty per cent of Federal aid of highway funds to go for secondary and feeder roads.

HR3217 (VanZandt) Banking and Currency—Amend National Housing Act.

HR3220 (May) Military Affairs—Extend benefits of United States Employees Compensation Act to Reservists injured in line of duty. HR3221—Authorize sale of aviation supplies and services to aircraft operated by former military and air attaches.

HR3232 (Steagall) Banking and Currency—Amend National Housing Act.

HR3233 (Summers, Texas) Judiciary—Repeal certain acts of Congress which were pocket vetoes to clear legal status.

HR3235 (Whelchel) Agricultural—Refund taxes collected under Bankhead Act.

HR3236 (Whelchel) Public Lands—Equalization of taxes in counties where there are government-owned lands.

HR3247 (Whelchel) Agricultural—Encourage ownership of farm homes.

HR3312 (Fish) Judiciary—Anti-lynching.

HR3315 (Vinson, Georgia) Agricultural—Permanent program to maintain cotton producing industry on sound basis.

HR3318 (Fish) Military Affairs—More effective provision for national defense.

HR3320 (Faddis) Military Affairs—Acquire stocks of strategic war materials.

HR3323 (Rees, Kansas) Agricultural—Reduce \$10,000 limit on payments under Soil Conservation Act to \$1,500.

HR3325 (Somers, New York) Coinage, Weights and Measures—Extend time for powers as to stabilization fund and alteration weight of dollar.

HR3327 (Miller) Banking and Currency—Twenty-year maturity and five-year moratorium on principal of loans by Disaster Loan Corporation.

HR3331 (Healey) Judiciary—Amend Government Contracts Act.

HRJ111 (Maas) Rules—Create special joint Congressional committee on national defense.

HRJ112 (Tinkham) Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Investigate feasibility of Mexican canal.

HRJ113 (Fish) Foreign Affairs—Ban armament exports.

HRJ114 (McReynolds) Foreign Affairs—Expenditures for representative of United States in settling damages from Mexican expropriation of agrarian lands.

HRJ115-6 (Randolph) Rules—Create superhighways commission.

HRJ124 (Miller) Appropriations—Provide for purchase and sale of timber from New England hurricane area. Also HRJ126 (Stearns, New Hampshire).

HRJ127 (Rankin) Interstate and Foreign Commerce—FTC investigate efforts of privately owned utilities to influence opinion against public ownership.

HRJ129 (Case, South Dakota) Agricultural—Limit reduction in acreage allotments for wheat to types of which there is no surplus.

HRRes60 (Cochran) Rules—Authorize continuation Select Committee on Government Reorganization.

HRRes65 (Robertson) Rules—Continue Wildlife Committee investigation.

HRRes67 (Thomas, New Jersey) Judiciary—Impeach Secretary of Labor Perkins.

HRRes68 (Pace) Rules—Investigate market conditions of edible fats and oils.

HRRes70 (Connery) Rules—Investigate Federal Communications Commission.

HRRes73 (Anderson, Missouri) Rules—Special House committee investigate labor disputes.

FEB

ment to ICC, another of a long series of New Deal moves which have backfired, makes it a poor time to throw another candidate for martyrdom to the lions of the Senate arena. The expected nomination of ex-Senator Brown of Michigan for the Controller Generalship, to help put over the official reorganization plan, also hangs fire.

The Murphy appointment through an apparent deal did not open up the labor issue as much as expected. While avoiding a test through renaming Smith, the Administration is somewhat harassed by the Thomas resolution to impeach Madam

Perkins. The move to get more money for the Dies committee probe of un-American activities is a further factor. La Follette, while not putting himself in the position of asking more money to resume his Civil Liberties investigation, is attracting attention by releasing his recommendations, one by one, with summaries of the more lurid evidence as to industrial strike-breaking.

Thus involved, the labor issue may be allowed to develop through hearings on the Walsh bill embodying A. F. of L. proposals for amending the Wagner Act. Some New Dealers have been talking of

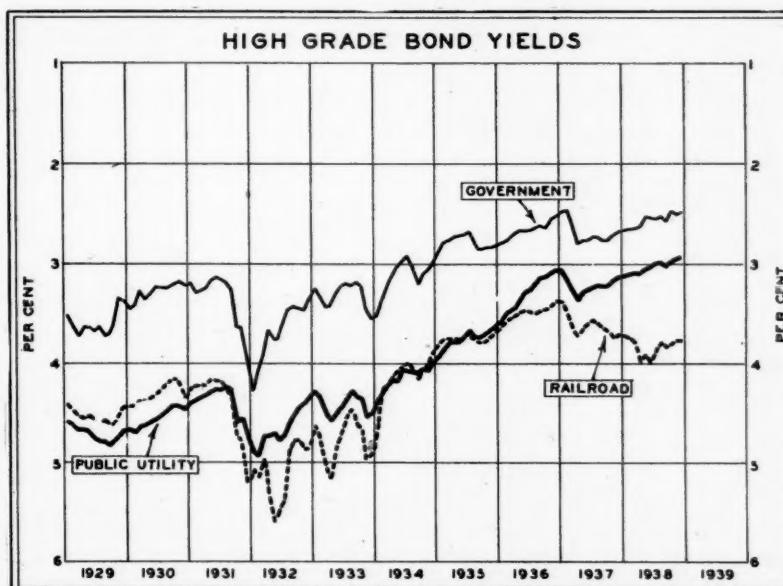
setting up an advisory board, representing government, capital and labor, somewhat along the lines of the Social Security Advisory Council. The tendency of such boards is to delay action during a period of study.

The moves of Harry Hopkins to appease business also are a part of this picture. Thus far, he and business men are making polite gestures at one another because, at the moment, there is not much else they could do. It is a curious spectacle.

THE MONOPOLY PROBE failed to ring the bell with its patent phase since

Commerce Department testimony discredited the idea that the present system is any great menace to the public as a means of monopolistic price control. Rumors that pressure will be put on the TNEC to arrive rapidly at conclusions and get out of the road of legislation, such as the Borah-O'Mahoney bill to license corporations, seems to represent one school of New Deal thought. But the committee is about to launch forth into the insurance phase which will be more spectacular than what has gone before. Later phases, such as investment banking, also have potentialities.

The Annalist Average Net Yield on Ten High Grade Public Utility Bonds



has improved in relation to railroad and even government issues is indicated in the accompanying chart. That railroad bonds were deteriorating, at least relative to public utility securities, was first evident

in the Fall of 1931. Throughout 1932 and 1933, choice public utility bonds were selling at a lower yield basis than railroad issues. During 1934 and 1935 the spread narrowed perceptibly—railroad bonds

caught up with the utilities. Thereafter the spread widened, making the railroad issues unsatisfactory as an indicator of the value of highest grade bonds. The difference between public utility and government bond yields has also decreased, the average spread during the month of December, 1938, having been only 0.44

THE ANNALIST AVERAGE NET YIELD ON TEN HIGH-GRADE PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS—MONTHLY

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
January	4.26	4.88	4.39	4.66	4.60
February	4.33	4.93	4.38	4.70	4.61
March	4.51	4.72	4.34	4.62	4.67
April	4.58	4.73	4.31	4.63	4.67
May	4.50	4.71	4.26	4.59	4.69
June	4.42	4.77	4.25	4.57	4.76
July	4.34	4.73	4.26	4.52	4.77
August	4.29	4.59	4.24	4.47	4.78
September	4.34	4.50	4.27	4.41	4.82
October	4.36	4.43	4.58	4.41	4.78
November	4.54	4.40	4.56	4.43	4.75
December	4.51	4.33	4.75	4.48	4.68
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
January	3.12	3.06	3.57	3.93	4.38
February	3.09	3.16	3.49	3.86	4.27
March	3.08	3.29	3.48	3.78	4.21
April	3.10	3.36	3.43	3.78	4.16
May	3.03	3.29	3.35	3.78	4.19
June	3.01	3.28	3.27	3.73	4.05
July	2.99	3.22	3.22	3.67	4.08
August	2.99	3.21	3.18	3.74	4.08
September	3.01	3.22	3.14	3.75	4.10
October	2.98	3.22	3.12	3.73	4.04
November	2.95	3.17	3.09	3.69	4.07
December	2.93	3.13	3.05	3.65	3.98

per cent. This reflects the influence of the institutional investor who is less interested in the tax exemption feature than in higher yields, other things being equal.

A chart of the public utility bond yields weekly running back to 1929 appeared in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, 1939, on pages 102 and 103.

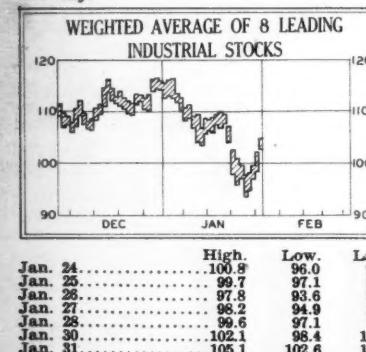
The Annalist Average Net Yield on Ten High-Grade Public Utility Bonds—Weekly

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Jan. 5..4.62	Feb. 22..4.71	Apr. 11..4.31	May 28..4.83	July 15..4.36	Sept. 1..4.07	Oct. 12..3.74	Nov. 21..3.08	Jan. 1..3.12		
Jan. 12..4.60	Mar. 1..4.69	Apr. 18..4.31	May 4..4.30	June 11..4.75	July 22..4.32	Sept. 8..4.09	Oct. 19..3.72	Jan. 8..3.11		
Jan. 19..4.60	Mar. 8..4.65	Apr. 25..4.30	May 15..4.61	June 18..4.78	July 29..4.30	Sept. 15..4.12	Oct. 26..3.71	Jan. 15..3.11		
Jan. 25..4.58	Mar. 15..4.61	Apr. 2..4.30	May 2..4.27	June 25..4.80	Aug. 12..4.28	Sept. 29..4.10	Oct. 2..3.69	Dec. 5..3.05		
Feb. 2..4.60	Mar. 22..4.57	May 9..4.27	July 2..4.78	Aug. 19..4.29	Oct. 6..4.06	Dec. 1..3.69	Jan. 2..3.69	Dec. 12..3.04		
Feb. 9..4.61	Mar. 29..4.61	May 16..4.28	July 9..4.74	Aug. 26..4.30	Oct. 13..4.05	Dec. 1..3.68	Jan. 16..3.68	Dec. 19..3.05		
Feb. 16..4.62	Mar. 5..4.61	May 23..4.24	July 15..4.70	Sept. 2..4.32	Oct. 20..4.03	Dec. 30..3.66	Jan. 30..3.66	Dec. 26..3.05		
Feb. 23..4.63	Mar. 12..4.62	May 30..4.24	July 15..4.70	Sept. 2..4.32	Oct. 27..4.02	Dec. 1..3.65	Jan. 14..3.66	Dec. 1..3.65		
Mar. 2..4.62	Mar. 19..4.64	June 6..4.23	July 23..4.69	Sept. 9..4.31	Oct. 2..4.02	Dec. 3..3.65	Jan. 21..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
Mar. 9..4.65	Mar. 26..4.63	June 13..4.23	July 30..4.71	Sept. 16..4.39	Nov. 3..4.13	Dec. 1..3.65	Jan. 14..3.65	Dec. 1..3.65		
Mar. 16..4.62	Mar. 23..4.63	June 20..4.23	July 6..4.65	Sept. 23..4.32	Nov. 10..4.13	Dec. 2..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
Mar. 23..4.60	Mar. 3..4.63	June 27..4.23	July 17..4.65	Sept. 1..4.32	Nov. 17..4.01	Dec. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
Mar. 30..4.70	Mar. 10..4.63	June 24..4.23	July 27..4.62	Sept. 20..4.32	Nov. 17..4.01	Dec. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
Apr. 6..4.70	Mar. 24..4.58	July 11..4.26	Aug. 27..4.55	Oct. 14..4.33	Dec. 1..4.00	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
Apr. 13..4.67	Mar. 31..4.60	July 18..4.26	Aug. 27..4.55	Oct. 1..4.33	Dec. 1..4.00	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
Apr. 20..4.66	Mar. 7..4.59	July 25..4.25	Sept. 18..4.52	Oct. 2..4.32	Dec. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
Apr. 27..4.64	Mar. 14..4.57	July 32..4.25	Sept. 17..4.51	Oct. 4..4.32	Dec. 2..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
May 4..4.66	Mar. 21..4.55	Aug. 8..4.24	Sept. 24..4.45	Oct. 11..4.32	Dec. 2..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
May 11..4.68	Mar. 28..4.56	Aug. 15..4.24	Sept. 21..4.45	Oct. 18..4.32	Dec. 2..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
May 18..4.69	Mar. 5..4.54	Aug. 22..4.24	Sept. 28..4.45	Oct. 25..4.32	Dec. 2..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
May 25..4.75	Mar. 12..4.52	Aug. 29..4.23	Sept. 25..4.45	Oct. 2..4.32	Dec. 2..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Jan. 1..3.65	Dec. 2..3.05		
June 1..4.77	Mar. 19..4.52	Sept. 5..4.22	Oct. 22..4.42	Dec. 9..4.32	Jan. 12..3.94	Feb. 1..3..53	Mar. 6..3.22	May 14..3.08		
June 8..4.77	Mar. 26..4.50	Sept. 12..4.23	Oct. 29..4.41	Dec. 16..4.31	Jan. 19..3.93	Feb. 8..3..50	Mar. 20..3.22	May 19..3.08		
June 15..4.74	Mar. 2..4.49	Sept. 19..4.29	Oct. 26..4.40	Dec. 5..4.31	Jan. 19..3.93	Feb. 22..3..46	Mar. 21..3.22	May 21..3.08		
June 22..4.76	Mar. 9..4.48	Sept. 26..4.35	Oct. 23..4.38	Dec. 12..4.30	Jan. 20..3.90	Feb. 26..3..47	Mar. 22..3.22	May 22..3.08		
June 29..4.78	Mar. 16..4.48	Sept. 23..4.35	Oct. 20..4.38	Dec. 1..4.30	Jan. 19..3..88	Feb. 2..3..48	Mar. 23..3.22	May 23..3.08		
July 6..4.77	Mar. 23..4.47	Sept. 20..4.34	Oct. 17..4.38	Dec. 3..4.38	Jan. 18..3..86	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 24..3.22	May 24..3.08		
July 13..4.77	Mar. 30..4.47	Sept. 27..4.34	Oct. 24..4.38	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 17..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 25..3.22	May 25..3.08		
July 20..4.77	Mar. 6..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 21..4.38	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 16..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 26..3.22	May 26..3.08		
July 27..4.77	Mar. 13..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 15..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 27..3.22	May 27..3.08		
Aug. 3..4.78	Mar. 20..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 14..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 28..3.22	May 28..3.08		
Aug. 10..4.78	Mar. 27..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 13..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 29..3.22	May 29..3.08		
Aug. 17..4.78	Mar. 24..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 12..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 30..3.22	May 30..3.08		
Aug. 24..4.78	Mar. 21..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 11..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 31..3.22	May 31..3.08		
Aug. 31..4.78	Mar. 18..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 10..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 32..3.22	May 32..3.08		
Sept. 7..4.79	Mar. 25..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 9..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 33..3.22	May 33..3.08		
Sept. 14..4..80	Mar. 1..4.47	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 8..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 34..3.22	May 34..3.08		
Sept. 21..4..84	Mar. 8..4.43	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 7..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 35..3.22	May 35..3.08		
Sept. 28..4..84	Mar. 15..4.42	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 6..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 36..3.22	May 36..3.08		
Oct. 5..4..83	Mar. 22..4.42	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 5..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 37..3.22	May 37..3.08		
Oct. 12..4..82	Mar. 19..4.42	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 4..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 38..3.22	May 38..3.08		
Oct. 19..4..73	Mar. 16..4.42	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.35	Dec. 1..4.35	Jan. 3..3..84	Feb. 1..3..48	Mar. 39..3.22	May 39..3.08		
Oct. 26..4..71	Mar. 13..4.42	Sept. 1..4.34	Oct. 1..4.							

Financial Markets: Stocks Drop to September Lows But Then Rally Sharply

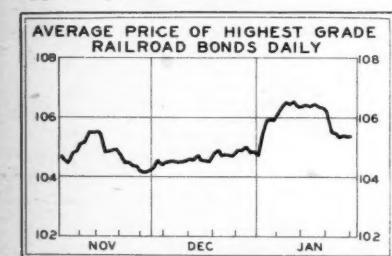
STOCK prices have fluctuated violently during the past week, a sharp decline being followed by an equally rapid rally. Volume of trading has been of moderate proportions. Bond prices have moved in sympathy with stocks.

Last Wednesday prices stabilized temporarily following the rapid decline of the preceding several days. On Thursday, however, increased fear of European war produced a further sharp decline. This, however, proved to be the turning point and on Friday a vigorous rally began. This continued through the remainder of the week with only minor interruptions. On Tuesday, following Hitler's speech before the Reichstag, leading stocks opened about a point above the preceding night's close and this gain was held fairly well during the day.



The market's unsettled during the earlier part of the period under review was largely because of the military progress made by the Spanish Insurgents. The fall of Barcelona had been expected for several days but the actual capture last Thursday nevertheless proved a distinct shock to financial sentiment.

The assumption appeared to be that a decisive Insurgent victory would bring to a crisis the whole Mediterranean situation. Financial tension was further increased by rumors of German plans against the Netherlands, despite the fact that such a manoeuvre would be completely at variance with the fundamental assumptions upon which German strategy apparently has been based.



Hitler's speech before the Reichstag on Monday night was anxiously awaited and many financial and market observers feared that it might be of an extremely aggressive character. When the speech proved to consist chiefly of generalities and to contain only a qualified support of Italian pretensions in the Mediterranean, the markets recovered confidence.

American business news of the week has been mixed in character. The business recession that has been in progress during the past month has apparently not yet reached a turning point, but is nevertheless proceeding at a slow pace.

The used car situation in the motor industry is believed likely to give some further trouble, although a heavy supply of used cars may be regarded as natural at the present time in view of the high level of new car sales during the past three months.

The long-awaited decision of the Supreme Court in the TVA case was an-

nounced on Monday and was adverse to the utilities, but the news appeared to have little effect on sentiment, probably because the outcome was not unexpected.

From a technical standpoint the market's behavior during the week has been reasonably satisfactory. The rally of the past four days has been a very sharp one and many leading stocks have recovered two-thirds or three-quarters of the decline of the preceding week. The fact that after this recovery prices of most leading stocks are still below where they were a fortnight ago is, however, to be taken into consideration. That the market failed to

hold at the support levels of late November and early December is also a discouraging item.

Taking the three months ending with the middle of January, common stock prices in general made no upward progress, in spite of the fact that general business activity expanded substantially over this interval.

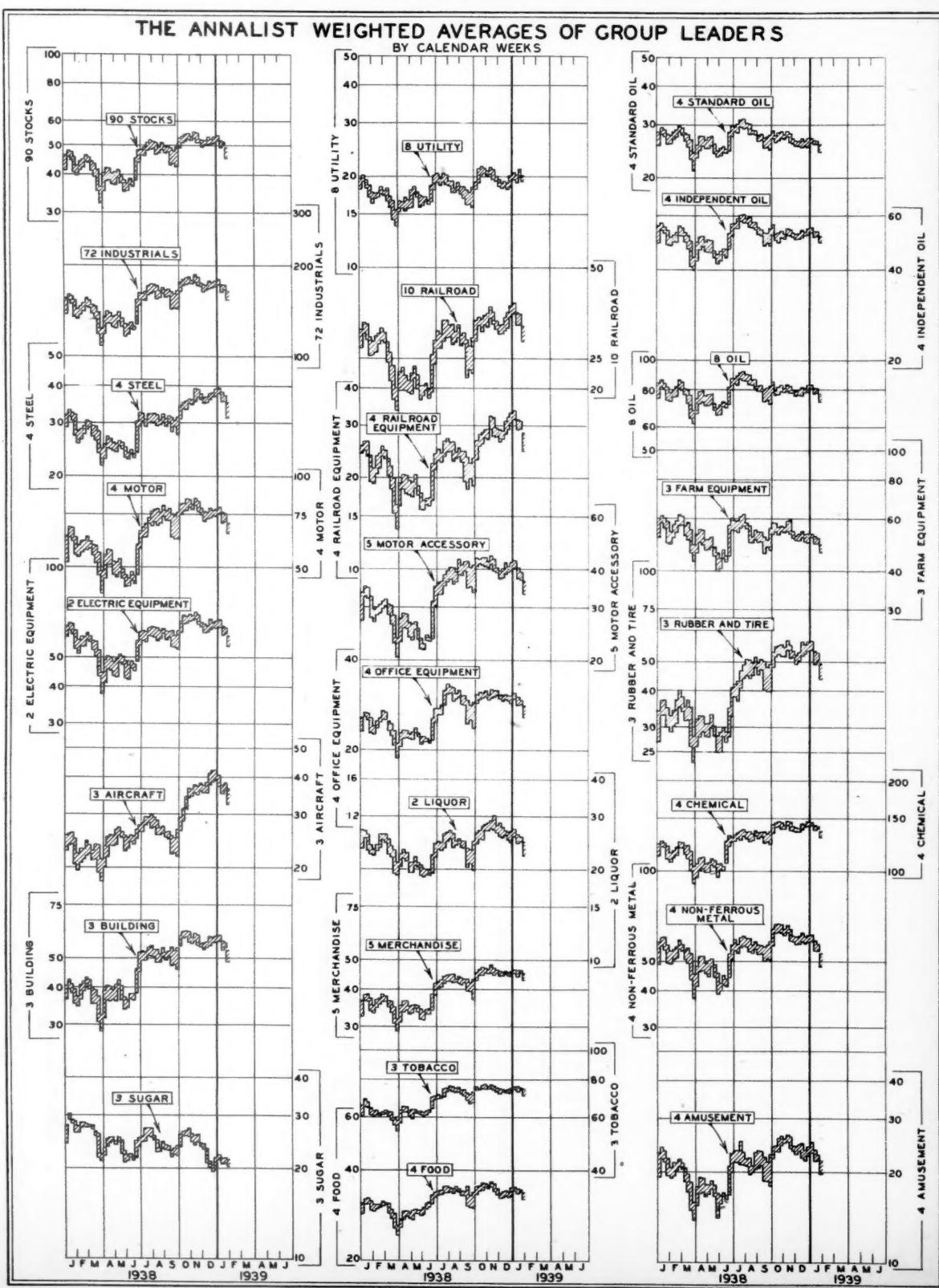
It is possible that the market was discounting unfavorable developments in the foreign situation and that an improvement in conditions abroad will shift the balance to the favorable side.

It seems too soon, however, to arrive at

such a conclusion. The market's rally the past four days is the only real symptom of technical strength that has appeared for several weeks and it is still difficult to determine how much weight should be given this rally. European developments during the past few days seemingly diminish the immediate danger of war, but do not by any means put the general situation on a sound basis. It is possible that this is merely the beginning of a period of tension similar to that of the third quarter of 1938.

Rates on most foreign exchanges declined during the earlier part of the week but tended to rally later on when European news became more favorable. The greatest loss has been that in the Dutch guilder.

M. C.

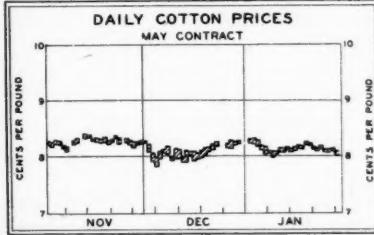


FEB

The Week in Commodities: Prices Again Easy; Some Minor Items at New Lows

LACK demand and a recurrence of European "war scares" brought about a general decline in commodity prices last week. The Annalist index ended at 79.1, a drop of three-tenths of a point as compared with the previous week and 4.2 points under a year ago. Commodity prices are now only fractionally above the 1937-38 depression low established in the early part of December.

Many of the minor commodities were under heavy pressure last week. Egg prices declined drastically in a very weak market. Cottonseed oil continued its long decline. Butter found few buyers and dropped to the lowest price in many months. Lamb prices were soft. Textile prices were hit by the leveling off in mill operations.



In contrast, several of the grains were slightly higher. Hogs and allied products enjoyed a good week with prices rising to the highest level in a month or more.

Commodity prices continued to decline during January and our monthly index for that month is only 79.2, the lowest since December, 1934, and four-tenths of a point under the December average. Textile and fuel prices were the only ones to withstand last month's selling. Farm and food products were heavy.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Dow-Jones Moody's	Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Hogs, Index, Index.
Jan. 21.	8.63	87% 7.48 48.06 142.9
Jan. 23.	8.51	86% 7.60 47.69 142.7
Jan. 24.	8.56	87% 7.63 47.43 142.5
Jan. 25.	8.57	87% 7.66 47.57 142.6
Jan. 26.	8.51	87% 7.56 47.28 141.8
Jan. 27.	8.52	87% 65% 7.68 47.10 142.3
Jan. 28.	8.53	87% 65% 7.73 47.11 142.4

Sources of data: Cotton—Average price of middling upland in ten leading markets. Wheat—No 2 red, c.i.f., domestic—New York. Corn—No 2 yellow, New York. Hogs—Day's average, good and choice, Chicago. Moody's Spot Index: Fifteen staple commodities: Dec. 31, 1931=100.0 (March 1, 1933=50.0). Dow-Jones Futures Index: Eleven staple commodities: 1924-26=100.0.

COTTON

Traders were unable to throw off the feeling of bearishness that has prevailed for several months and cotton prices declined slowly all week. Liquidation was not urgent at any time—in marked contrast to the stock market—but prices lost ground just the same. Trade interests took only a small part in the market and most of the trading was carried on by speculators.

On Monday sellers became more sure of themselves and cotton dropped to the lowest level in about three weeks. Volume of trading increased on the decline.

Several items account for last week's decline with uncertainty—the biggest factor. The cotton trade would give a great deal to know what Washington is going to do for them this year, although few hold out any hope for a permanent solution of the cotton problem.

According to usually reliable information AAA officials have finally decided to do something about the paradox where we have unlimited supplies of cotton tied up in the government loan, but mills are paying substantial premiums in order to get supplies.

Under the latest scheme, the New Deal plans to ask Congress for permission to give about 4,000,000 bales to growers in return for cutting acreage still more drastically. The tentative plan calls for a crop of only 8,000,000 bales—which would be

the smallest since 1921—to which would be added 4,000,000 bales from the loan stock, thus giving a "crop" of 12,000,000 bales, or just about what was produced this year.

From the foregoing it is quite apparent that the Roosevelt regime has not discarded the idea that small crops make high prices. The past six years have not taught the "brain-trusters" in Washington a single thing unless it is that the only cause

of their failures is that they haven't been radical enough.

Should the newest proposal be enacted into law, the United States might as well get out of the cotton export market for good. Seems too bad, though, when even in as poor a year as 1932 American cotton growers sold about \$350,000,000 in raw cotton abroad.

The latest weekly report of the CCC shows that well over 4,100,000 bales of

new-crop cotton have been placed into the loan bringing the grand total to roughly 11,250,000 bales, for which American taxpayers have "antied up" more than half a billion dollars. Movement of new-crop cotton into the loan should fall off rapidly from now on, although that development was expected some time ago.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON
(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded, as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)
Wk Ending Thursday Yr.'s Jan. 26, Jan. 19, Jan. 27, Chg'd 1938. 1939. 1938. P.C.

Movement Into Sight:
During week... 110 120 259 -67.5
Since Aug. 1... *7,536 7,424 11,150 -32.4

Deliveries During Week:
To domestic mills 128 136 144 -11.1
To foreign mills 101 97 84 +8.8
To all mills... 229 233 228 +0.1

Deliveries Since Aug. 1:
To domestic mills 3,866 3,538 3,459 +8.9
To foreign mills *2,185 2,082 2,867 -24.0
To all mills... *5,851 5,620 6,326 -7.5

Exports:
During week... 59 89 105 -43.8
Since Aug. 1... *2,150 2,098 3,787 -43.0

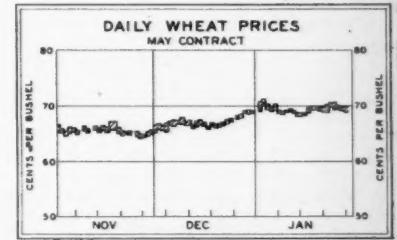
World Visible Supply (Thursday):
World total... 7,320 7,439 7,705 -5.0
Week's change... -119 -113 +31
U. S. A. only... 6,025 6,102 5,795 +8.9

*Adjusted.

Mills took little interest in the cloth markets last week and total sales were substantially less than production. Some weakness broke out in cotton yarn prices, reflecting efforts on the part of some sellers to stir up new business. Our index of cotton-yarn prices declined to the lowest level in two months.

THE GRAINS

Both English and American stocks slumped heavily last week on new European war rumors, but such reports had practically no effect upon wheat prices, which is rather unusual—to say the least. Some observers attributed the apathy of wheat prices to the almost complete control of prices by the various wheat producing countries. The grain held in a very narrow range last week with Saturday's closing prices slightly above those of the previous week. Trading was slack.



English mills bought about 5,000,000 bushels of wheat last week from Canadian, Australian, Danubian and Argentine interests, but the elimination of that much cash grain failed to stir the slumbering wheat market.

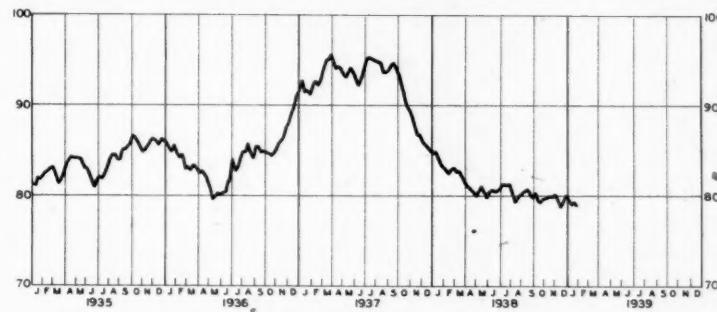
WORLD WHEAT SHIPMENTS
(Thousands of bushels, flour in equivalent bushels of wheat; as reported by Broomhall)

Week Ended	Aug. 1 to			
From	Jan. 21, 1939.	Jan. 21, 1939.	Jan. 22, 1939.	
North America	4,689	3,832	118,284	96,664
Argentina	2,267	2,504	26,159	21,944
Australia	2,027	2,464	38,898	39,616
Russia	368	760	34,512	32,666
Danube	1,584	672	43,280	33,736
India	—	176	3,392	7,560
Other	624	24	4,888	2,666
Total	11,559	10,432	269,413	234,912

It was also reported that certain bakers in the United Kingdom had bought about three months' supply of flour, presumably for war reserve purposes. The latest flour purchase would be in addition to the government's supply, which is estimated at the equivalent of 10,000,000 bushels.

A feature of the wheat market in recent weeks has been the refusal of Argentina to sell except at her own price. Most authorities had expected that the South American republic would make a strong bid for the export market by cutting prices. Thus far, Argentina has remained aloof, and while she has been a wheat ex-

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



1. Farm Products.	2. Food Products.	3. Textile Products.	4. Fuels.	5. Metals.	6. Building Materials.	7. Chemicals.	8. Miscellaneous All Commodity modities.
Jan. 26, 1938.	79.5	72.9	59.6	91.5	103.5	72.4	88.9
Jan. 26, 1939.	77.4	70.2	59.5	84.1	97.5	60.3	71.1
Jan. 14.	77.8	69.9	58.5	84.1	97.4	60.3	70.8
Jan. 21.	77.5	70.2	60.0	84.1	97.4	60.3	70.8
Jan. 28.	76.5	69.7	59.5	84.1	97.3	60.3	70.8

Percentage changes for week from:
Last week... -1.3 -0.8 -0.9 0.0 -0.2 0.0 0.0 -0.7 -0.4
Last year... -3.8 -4.4 -0.1 -8.1 -6.0 -4.3 -2.5 -6.4 -5.1

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	Jan. 28, 1939.	Jan. 21, 1939.	Jan. 28, 1938.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	\$0.87%	\$0.87%	\$1.10%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	65%	66%	75%
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	43%	43	44%
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	65%	65%	86%
Barley, malting (bu.)	68 n	67 n	91 n
Flour, Spring patents (bbl.)	4.70-4.80	4.60-4.80	5.95-6.20
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	11.44	11.69	9.19
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	7.73	7.48	8.35
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	17.87	17.87	13.38
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	20%	20%	22%
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	23.75	22.75	27.37%
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	7.40-7.50	7.25-7.35	9.15-9.25
Lard, choice Western (100 lb.)	—	—	28.25
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0278	.0277	.032 n
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0429	.0429	.04%
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.074-0.08	.074-0.08	.067-0.08%
Cotton, Acre (lb.)	.045	.0456	.057
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0303	.0362	.0854
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	.71	.70	.79
Silk, 78% seripane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	1.91-1.96	1.92-1.97	1.50-1.60
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.51	.51	.54
Worsted yarn, Bradford 2-10s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.33%	1.33%	1.41%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.22%	.23%	.21%
Printcloth, 33/4-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.04%	.04%	.04%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05	.05	.05%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.11	.11	.09%
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.33	.33	.34
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	15%	16%	14%
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton)	6.40	6.40	6.25
Coal, bituminous, Annalist composite, 19 series (net ton)	2.11325	2.11325	2.270
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.11	1.11	1.322
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refin' centers (gal.)	.0471	.0471	.05%
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	20.61	20.61	23.25
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.286	2.286	2.605
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	14.95	15.00	14.00
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.11%	.11%	14.00
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.)	10.05-10.10	10.22 b	10.4-10.5%
Lead (lb.)	.0470	.0485 b	.049 b
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.46	.46%	.40%
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.04%	.04%	.05
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.42%	.42%	.44%
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e. immediate (lb.)	.0675	.05%-0.06	.05%
Paper, newsroll contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.05	.05	.05%

b Bid price.

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

Cotton:	March.	May.	July.	October.	December.	January.
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan. 23	8.47	8.41	8.18	8.13	7.90	7.83
Jan. 24	8.43	8.38	8.15	8.09	7.86	7.79
Jan. 25	8.46	8.42	8.20	8.14	7.91	7.84
Jan. 26	8.44	8.37	8.14	8.07	7.85	7.78
Jan. 27	8.40	8.36	8.11	8.06	7.81	7.76
Jan. 28	8.42	8.38	8.14	8.09	7.84	7.80
Jan. 28 close	8.40 t	8.10 t	7.81 b	7.42 t	7.28	7.40 t
Week's range	8.47	8.36	8.20	8.06	7.91	7.76
Previous week	8.53	8.34	8.24	8.08	7.98	7.83
Wk. Jan. 29, '38	8.52	8.31	8.20	8.08	8.38	8.44
Contract	9.25	7.70	9.27	7.65	9.13	7.60
range	{ Ap. 18	Se. 28	JL. 7	Se. 27	JL. 25	De. 5
Traded week ended Friday, Jan. 27, 395,900 bales; previous week, 375,300; year ago, 441,800.						

Traded week ended Friday, Jan. 27, 395,900 bales; previous week, 375,300; year ago, 441,800.

Wheat:	March.	May.	July.	September.
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan. 23	.69%	.68%	.69%	.68%
Jan. 24	.70%	.68%	.69%	.68%
Jan. 25	.70%	.69%	.70%	.69%
Jan. 26	.70%	.69%	.70%	.69%
Jan. 27	.70%	.69%	.69%	.69%
Jan. 28	.69%	.69%	.69%	.69%
Jan. 28 close	.69% t	.68% t	.69% t	.69% t
Week's range	.69%	.68%	.70%	.68%
Previous week	.70%	.68%	.70%	.68%
Wk. Jan. 29, '38	.96%	.92%	.91%	.87%
Contract	.73%	.62%	.80%	.62%
range	{ July 23	Sept. 8	June 13	Sept. 7
Traded week ended Friday, Jan. 27, 52,568,000 bushels; previous week, 43,620,000; year ago, 100,070,000.				

Traded week ended Friday, Jan. 27, 52,568,000 bushels; previous week, 43,620,000; year ago, 100,070,000.

Weekly Range

Week Ended	Jan. 28, 1939	Week Ended	Jan. 21, 1939	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.
Corn:					
Mar.	.50%	.50%	.50%	.48%	Oct. 15
May	.52%	.50%	.51%	.49%	Oct. 15
July	.51%	.52%	.52%	.49%	Oct. 29
Sept.	.53%	.51%	.52%	.50%	Oct. 29
*Bushels traded	24,814,000		20,125,000		12,950,000

Oats:	May	July	Sept.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	29	27	27	29	29
*Bushels traded	2,675,000		2,728,000		1,966,000

Eye:	May	July	Sept.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	47%	45%	46%	45%	45%
*Bushels traded	1,087,000		771,000		773,000

Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	6.27	6.10	6.15 n	6.38	6.23	7.11
May	6.37	6.20	6.25 t	6.48	6.38	7.18
July	6.43	6.23	6.30 n	6.52	6.40	7.20
Sept.	6.46	6.26	6.35 n	6.57	6.42	7.10
Dec.	6.49	6.31	6.39 n	6.59	6.45	6.76
Contracts traded	291		203			202

Coffee—A (Rio No. 7):	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	4.20	4.12	4.17 b	4.24	4.15	4.75
May	4.20	4.16	4.21 n	4.27	4.17	4.75
July	4.26	4.25	4.23 n	4.33	4.23	4.75
Sept.	4.18	4.16	4.24 n	4.25	4.16	4.75
Dec.	4.25			4.25		
Contracts traded	15		21			28

Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."):	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	Expired	1.86	1.92	1.86	1.92	1.97	1.94	2.01	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.96	1.96
Mar.	1.88	1.81	1.82 b	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.94	2.01	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.96	1.96
May	1.95	1.88	1.90 b	1.97	1.94	2.01	1.97	2.05	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.97
July	1.99	1.92	1.94 b	2.01	1.92	2.05	1.97	2.05	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.97
Sept.	2.04	1.95	1.98 b	2.05	1.92	2.05	1.97	2.05	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.97
Jan., 1940.	1.98	1.94	1.96 b	2.05	1.94	2.05	1.97	2.05	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.97
Contracts traded	1,253		2,501			776							

Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	1.15%	1.12%	1.15%	1.17%	1.14%	1.14%
Mar.	1.15%	1.12%	1.15%	1.17%	1.14%	1.14%
May	1.16%	1.13%	1.15%	1.18%	1.15%	1.15%
July	1.16%	1.14%	1.15%	1.18%	1.15%	1.15%
Sept.	1.17%	1.15%	1.15%	1.19%	1.16%	1.16%
May, 1940.	1.21	1.20	1.20 b	1.20	1.20	1.20
Contracts traded	660		326			

Cocoa:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	Expired	4.35	4.29	4.30 t	4.54	4.39	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54
Mar.	4.48	4.40	4.42 n	4.66	4.50	5.84	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
July	4.58	4.51	4.52 t	4.76	4.61	5.90	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Sept.	4.71	4.62	4.63 t	4.86	4.71	5.68	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22
Dec.	4.85	4.78	4.79 n	5.00	4.89	5.22	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78
Jan., 1940.	4.90	4.86	4.84 n	4.99	4.93	5.98	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86
Contracts traded	1,079		2,286				1,519				

Hides—Old Contract:	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Contract range	Jan. 29, 1938
	10.32	9.85	10.15 b			

Canadian Business Index Declines 3 Points; Large Defense Outlays Planned

BUSINESS recovery in Canada suffered a setback in December, as shown by a 3-point decline in The Annalist business activity index to 79.5 (preliminary) from 82.5 for November. Most industries were forced to curtail operations, nine of the thirteen components of the combined index for which December figures are available recording decreases. The most important declines from the standpoint of their effect on the combined index were in newsprint and electric power production.

The decrease in our business activity index was more moderate than that for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of the physical volume of business. This index declined 6.3 per cent to 115.6 from 123.4 for November. Even more pronounced was the drop in the bureau's mineral production index to 183.1 from

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

(Adjusted for seasonal variation and long-time trend.)

	Dec., 1938	Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937	Nov., 1937
Freight carloadings	65.1	65.3	75.7	69.4
Electric power prod.	84.6	86.6	92.6	93.1
Automobile prod.	93.3	114.4	108.1	111.1
Newspaper production	66.9	71.1	97.6	91.8
Steel ingot prod.	79.0	81.5	95.6	102.3
Pig iron production	61.3	53.8	103.3	112.9
Copper exports	133.2	154.6	112.0	144.7
Nickel exports	110.3	190.9	149.6	202.2
Coal production	95.1	100.8	99.8	—
Rubber imports	81.9	76.1	76.2	115.7
Cotton imports	138.0	91.8	163.2	—
Flour production	77.8	78.3	68.1	—
Cattle slaughtered	107.1	102.2	107.2	112.2
Hogs slaughtered	114.2	120.7	148.8	157.0
Board and plants exp.	113.0	100.7	101.7	92.2
Building permits	20.5	24.4	20.7	26.5
Combined index	79.5	82.5	89.1	92.4

*Subject to revision.

206.6 for November, a decrease of 11.4 per cent. Manufacturing activity index, however, made almost as poor a showing with an 11.2 per cent decline to 111.3 from 125.3 for November. The bureau's industrial production index fell to 118.1 from 128.3.

In view of the widespread nature and severity of the declines, will the trend of business activity be downward for the next few months or will the December slump turn out to have been merely a temporary setback? To confidently answer these questions we would have to have definite knowledge of the course of business activity both in the United States and in the United Kingdom. So far as the United States is concerned, the business picture has not shaped up very well in recent weeks, although, as in Canada, there are many indications that

the trend of activity for the coming months should be upward. At the same time, however, the picture is confused by many uncertainties and unfavorable non-economic factors may well keep economic activity from heading in the proper direction. So far as Canada is concerned, if it were not for outside influences a fairly rosy forecast of the near-by outlook

developments in Parliament. As was expected, defense has been the major topic for consideration, and this is of considerable importance to business both because of prospects for greater armament orders and for higher government expenditures. According to estimates presented on Jan. 25, defense expenditures in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1939, will rise to the

ister Charles Dunning on Jan. 25. This compares with an estimate of \$418,968,456 presented a year ago, which later was raised to \$430,328,510.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, Mr. Dunning reported revenues from taxation and from all other sources of

DOMINION FINANCES

(Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Debt: Debt: Capital
1921... \$436,292	\$528,303	\$2,340,879	\$266,37
1928... 429,643	378,658	2,296,850	233,54
1929... 460,151	388,806	2,225,505	221,91
1930... 453,007	405,266	2,177,764	213,34
1931... 357,720	441,568	2,261,612	217,94
1932... 334,508	448,742	2,375,846	226,14
1933... 311,735	532,370	2,596,481	243,09
1934... 321,661	458,158	2,729,978	252,22
1935... 361,974	478,107	2,846,111	260,28
1936... 372,596	532,586	3,006,101	272,59
1937... 454,154	532,005	3,083,952	277,33
1938... 516,693	534,408	3,101,668	276,71

at end of fiscal year.

\$516,692,749 and expenditures of \$534,408,117. "These expenditures," Mr. Dunning said, "include not only ordinary expenditures of \$414,891,410 for interest on public debt and general administrative expenses of the government which are of a recurring nature, but also special expenditures for unemployment relief purposes aggregating \$68,534,364, losses and non-active advances to government-owned enterprises operated as separate corporations amounting to \$44,833,388, capital expenditures of \$4,430,151 and write-downs of assets amounting to \$1,718,803.

"Thus the over-all deficit or increase in net debt of the Dominion of Canada was



would be indicated. But as long as external conditions are so unstable it is extremely hazardous to make any forecast. Incidentally, it should be noted that the Canadian business indexes fluctuate much more erratically than those of the United States, largely because of the inclusion in Canadian indexes of numerous export series. As has previously been pointed out, the mineral production index is primarily based on export figures, which show much wider and more erratic fluctuations than production statistics. There is consequently good reason to believe that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index overstates the recession in mineral production.

Before turning to some of the more important December statistics, a mention should be made of the week's outstanding

record peacetime figure of \$63,447,175. Additional expenditures to complete contracts awarded this year are expected to raise the national defense figure to about \$100,000,000, equivalent to about one-fifth of all government expenditures last year and comparing with an average annual defense cost of approximately \$35,000,000 in the last two years. Part of the program is to be financed by loans: Present plans call for the raising of \$29,000,000 by this method, of which \$16,000,000 will be used for the enlargement of air defenses.

Largely because of increased national defense outlays, total ordinary expenditures of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, will rise to \$457,241,215, according to estimates presented to the House of Commons by Finance Min-

\$17,715,368, compared with \$77,851,684 for the previous year. The total net debt of the Dominion of Canada at the close of the fiscal year was \$3,101,667,570."

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the marked contrast in the fiscal policies of the United States and Canada. Canada has not attempted to spend her way out of the depression and, as shown

Transactions on the Montreal Exchange

Saturday, Jan. 28

Week Ended

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					CURB MARKET STOCKS					CURB MARKET STOCKS					
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	
15 Agnew ... 10	10	10	10	740 Dryden ... 51	41	5	7,237 Price ... 15	12%	13%	11	11	661 Bc Pack ... 12	11	11	11	25 Loblaw B ... 22%	22%	22%	22%	
90 A P Grain ... 24	2%	2%	2%	2 E Koot P ... 30	30	30	7,237 Price pf ... 43%	48%	48%	6 Cal Pow pf ... 94%	94%	94%	1,000 McKenz Air ... 70	50	50	50	1,400 Kirk Lake ... 1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20
623 A Brew ... 16	15	15	15	345 Electr ... 14%	12%	12%	7,237 Price Pow ... 17	16	16	5 Can Bus ... 4	4	4	1,063 MacLaren ... 14%	12	13%	13	905 Lake Shr ... 48%	47	47	47
203 Algoma ... 10	10	10	10	45 Enam & Ht ... 1.00	1.00	1.00	125 Royal ... 91%	91%	91%	2,063 McLeish ... 4	4	4	1,063 MacLaren ... 83	84%	85	85	1,500 Lebel ... .07	.07	.07	.07
50 Algoma S pf ... 65	65	65	65	540 Electr ... 9	9	9	150 Bag Fw pf ... 105%	105	105	2,490 Massay pf ... 50	40	32	2,063 McLeish ... 34	32%	32%	32%	2,063 McLeish ... 55	47	51.5	51.5
100 Anglo pf ... 50	50	50	50	990 Gatineau ... 88	89	89	1,940 Stl Cp A pf ... 13	10%	11%	1,082 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,082 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 52%	52%	52%	52%
2,395 Bathurst ... 84	84	84	84	55 Gatin ... 31%	31%	31%	250 Stl Flour ... 18	18	18	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
580 Bwl Gr ... 1.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	55 Gatin rts ... 31%	31%	31%	250 Stl Flour ... 18	18	18	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
60 Bwl G pf ... 15	15	15	15	55 Gatin rts ... 31%	31%	31%	250 Stl Flour ... 18	18	18	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
636 Bell ... 169	167	167	167	55 Gdyar pf ... 57%	57%	57%	180 Sherwin ... 14	13	13	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
8,161 B C Pow ... 23%	22%	22%	22%	55 Gdyar pf ... 57%	57%	57%	180 Sherwin ... 14	13	13	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
1,057 B C Pow ... 23%	22%	22%	22%	55 Gdyar pf ... 108	108	108	180 Sherwin ... 14	13	13	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
1,532 B C Pow ... 24%	24%	24%	24%	55 Gurd ... 5%	5%	5%	180 Sherwin ... 14	13	13	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
355 Bruck ... 4	34	34	34	10 Gurd ... 108	108	108	180 Sherwin ... 14	13	13	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
1,715 Bldg Pro ... 16	14	15	15	1,015 Gyepaum ... 5%	4%	4%	180 Sherwin ... 14	13	13	1,125 Can Sug ... 28%	28%	28%	1,125 Can Sug ... 107	107	107	107	454 McIntyre ... 55	55	55	55
40 Calg Pow ... 80	80	80	80	1,015 Gyepaum ... 5%	4%	4%	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	68	68	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	72	
2,383 Can Cem ... 84	74	74	8	63 B Bridge pf ... 30	30	30	225 Stl Steel ... 72	68	68	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	72	
644 Can Cm Br ... 98	98	98	98	3,605 Hings ... 14	14	14	113 Tuckett pf ... 165	165	165	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	72	
352 Can Frg ... 12	12	12	12	610 How ... 10	10	10	2,030 Un Steel ... 54%	54%	54%	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	72	
196 Can Frg ... 10	10	10	10	5 How Sm ... 94	94	94	55 Vlau ... 2%	2%	2%	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	72	
95 Can N Pow ... 16	16	16	16	1,450 Bc Min ... 31	31	31	5 Vlau ... 50%	50%	50%	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	72	
675 Can S S ... 2%	2%	2%	2%	5,804 Imp Oil ... 16%	15%	15%	55 Wabasso ... 15	15	15	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	1,025 Stl Steel ... 75	72	72	72	

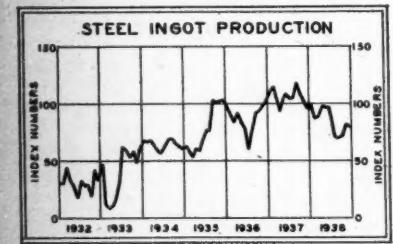
by the accompanying table, her net debt has shown comparatively little change in the last three years. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, the rise in net debt was less than the growth in population and for the first time since 1929, per capita debt declined slightly.

CANADIAN BUSINESS STATISTICS

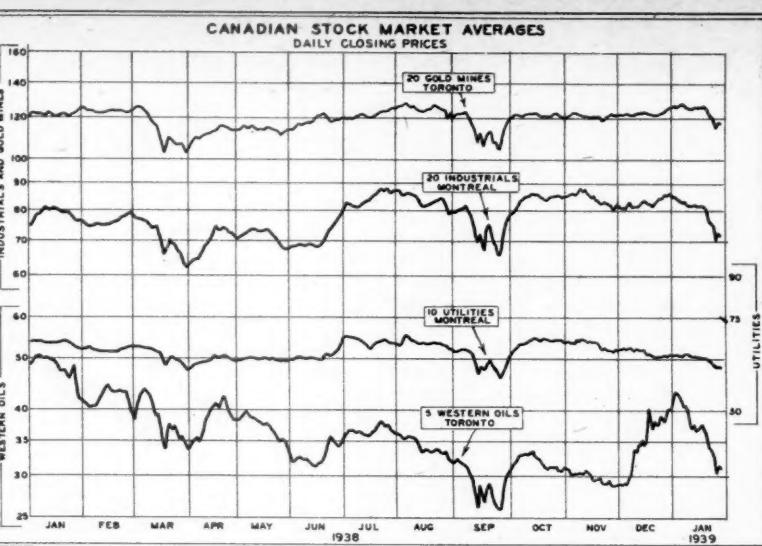
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Freight carloadings ¹	178.4	193.8	204.2
Passenger car production ²	15.8	15.4	14.4
Truck production ³	3.2	2.6	6.3
Newspaper production ⁴	209.8	245.3	293.0
Steel ingot production ⁵	78.6	90.1	96.3
Pig iron production ⁶	53.4	42.2	81.0
Copper exports ⁷	43.4	56.5	35.2
Nickel exports ⁸	11.4	21.5	15.0
Rubber imports ⁹	4.9	7.0	5.9
Cattle slaughtered ¹⁰	94.1	138.0	94.8
Hogs slaughtered ¹¹	280.4	314.5	375.2
Board and plank exp. ¹²	157.3	156.9	133.3
Building permits ¹³	3.5	4.7	3.5

¹In thousands. ²Thousands of tons. ³Millions of feet. ⁴Millions of dollars.

The drop in electric power production in December largely may be traced to the reduced demand for secondary power by newspaper mills. Total power output, including exports and secondary power, declined to 2,349,844,000 kilowatt hours



from 2,375,661,000 in November but consumption of firm power rose to 1,635,997,000 kilowatt hours, the greatest for any December on record, from 1,614,216,000 in November. This improvement in the consumption of firm power despite reduced demand by the newspaper industry, indicates that the general business is better than that indicated by total power output figures.



Results for the steel industry were poorer than had been expected but output of pig iron showed a contrary to seasonal gain. Steel output declined to 78,614 tons from 90,120 tons for November, a greater than seasonal decrease, while pig iron production rose to 53,381 tons from 46,216 tons for November. The steel industry during the coming year expects sizable armament contracts and, according to The Iron Age report of Jan. 24, "demand for machinery and machine tools also is active due to the fact that a number of companies are improving plant equipment in preparation for increased production of special lines for airplane production. Mills are maintaining high operating schedules and are well supplied with backlog which are being augmented daily by small spot business."

The seasonally adjusted freight car

loadings index, following a sharp advance in the first week of the year, declined substantially in the second week but remained above the comparatively low level for November and December, 1938. The index for the week ended Jan. 14 stood at 73.86 as compared with 77.25 for the preceding week and 83.18 for the corresponding

CANADIAN SENSITIVE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

Week ended:	Nov. 8	Dec. 21	Jan. 14
Nov. 8	57.7	55.5	55.5
Nov. 15	56.7	55.8	55.8
Nov. 22	55.8	55.8	55.8
Nov. 29	54.1	54.1	54.1
Dec. 6	55.1	54.1	54.1
Dec. 14	54.6	53.4	53.4

Compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co.

week of last year. Total loadings, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted to 40,402 cars as compared with 35,664 cars for the first week in January and 45,503 cars for the week ended Jan. 15, 1938. H. E. HANSEN.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926 = 100)

	Week Ended	Jan. 20, 1939	Jan. 13, 1939	Jan. 21, 1938
All commodities	73.2	73.3	83.0	
Vegetable products	60.1	60.1	87.1	
Animal products	73.1	73.1	77.6	
Textile products	66.2	66.1	68.6	
Wood and paper	76.2	76.3	75.1	
Iron products	97.7	98.1	103.9	
Nonferrous metals	70.3	70.9	71.6	
Nonmetallic minerals	86.3	86.3	87.1	
Chemicals	78.8	79.0	80.8	

DOMINION BOND PRICES AND YIELDS (Based on Opening Bid Prices)

	Prices	Long Term	Short Term	Average
Jan. 23	105.60	101.64	104.28	98.9
Jan. 24	105.22	101.60	104.47	101.4
Jan. 25	104.97	101.58	104.29	101.2
Jan. 26	104.74	101.53	104.10	101.1
Jan. 27	104.75	101.53	104.11	101.1

Source: A. E. Ames & Co.

Toronto Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	20 Industrials	20 Golds	15 West. Oils
Jan. 23	116.0	122.1	34.2
Jan. 24	115.6	121.0	33.7
Jan. 25	114.7	119.7	32.8
Jan. 26	110.2	115.2	30.5
Jan. 27	111.0	117.7	31.3
Jan. 28	111.5	117.5	31.2

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	Jan. 28, 1939	Jan. 29, 1938
Monday	873,000	574,000	
Tuesday	883,000	586,000	
Wednesday	592,000	535,000	
Thursday	989,000	653,000	
Friday	788,000	789,000	
Saturday	429,000	392,000	
Total	4,554,000	3,529,000	

Montreal Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	10 Utilities	20 Industrials	20 Golds	15 West. Oils
Jan. 23	62.5	76.8	120.5	
Jan. 24	62.1	75.8	119.9	
Jan. 25	61.5	75.1	119.4	
Jan. 26	60.4	70.3	115.5	
Jan. 27	60.9	72.8	116.4	
Jan. 28	60.5	72.0	115.7	

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	Jan. 28, 1939	Jan. 29, 1938
Monday	135,000	122,000	
Tuesday	124,000	92,000	
Wednesday	98,000	92,000	
Thursday	149,000	102,000	
Friday	103,000	85,000	
Saturday	61,000	53,000	
Total	670,000	546,000	

CURB EXCHANGE STOCKS

	High.Low.Last.	Sales.	High.Low.Last.	Sales.
1/95 Pow Corp.	11 70%	104	1/700 *Vulcan O.	60 60
3/400 *Prairie L.	20 18%	18	65,965 *W Am.	740 620
3/100 *Premier	220 200	200	5,980 Walkers	454 42
1/400 *Met. n.	10% 10%	10%	1,073 Walk pf.	204 19%
10/205 *Preston	120 120	120	12,000 *Wendigo	142 12
4/100 *Prost. Ar.	50 50	50	190 W Can Fl.	2% 2
500 *Que Min.	60 60	60	5 W C Fl pf.	22 22
1,500 *Quemont	15 15	15	52 W Cpr pr n.	20 20
1,100 *Red Crest	7 7	7	3,200 *Westcarp	6 5
500 *Reeves M.	27 27	27	7,700 *Tur P.	119 119
8,900 *Rena Gold	30 28	28	690 Westons	11% 11%
3,000 *Grandoro	5 5	5	15 Westons pf.	92 92
3,000 *McWayne	4 4	4	34,128 *Waite ria.	16 5
1,000 *Merland O.	4% 4%	4%	1,000 *Whitewater	4 3% 3%
1,500 *Minto G.	24 24	24	11,050 *Willsey C.	74 54 5%
2,500 *Murphy	2 2	2	2,100 *W Ele A.	175 175
2,500 *Nordelt	4 4	4	1,700 *W Ele B.	175 175
2,500 *Nordent	20 20	20	6,500 *Wood Cad	14% 15%
2,500 *Nordex	21 21	21	28,510 *Wright H.	845 800 815
2,500 *Nordex	22 22	22	1,000 *Yair Tank	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	23 23	23	60 York Knit.	4 4 4
2,500 *Nordex	24 24	24	6,151 *Sheritt G.	100 105
2,500 *Nordex	25 25	25	2,032 *Sigma	550 575
2,500 *Nordex	26 26	26	7 Simonson	11 11
2,500 *Nordex	27 27	27	315 Simpson	31 31
2,500 *Nordex	28 28	28	22,340 *Sisco Goldi123	126 125
2,500 *Nordex	29 29	29	20,828 *Staple	70 70
2,500 *Nordex	30 30	30	22,400 *St. Can L.	75 75
2,500 *Nordex	31 31	31	5,500 *St. R.	21 21
2,500 *Nordex	32 32	32	23,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	33 33	33	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	34 34	34	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	35 35	35	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	36 36	36	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	37 37	37	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	38 38	38	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	39 39	39	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	40 40	40	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	41 41	41	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	42 42	42	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	43 43	43	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	44 44	44	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	45 45	45	22,400 *St. R. Lake	7 7
2,500 *Nordex	46 46			

Financial News of the Week

EARNINGS of the Caterpillar Tractor Company last year contracted to the lowest level since 1933. Net income totaled only \$3,236,000, or \$1.41 a common share, as compared with \$10,169,000, or \$5.24 a share, in 1937.

The rapid rise in manufacturing costs during the past five years is well shown in the Caterpillar statement. Sales last year, for example, totaled \$48,000,000, an increase of 100 per cent as contrasted with sales of \$24,000,000 in 1934. Net profits last year, however, were actually 12 per cent under 1934 results despite the fact that sales doubled in the meantime.

Last Summer Caterpillar cut tractor prices drastically in an effort to stimulate sales and thus retain some 8,000 employees on the payroll. Cuts ranged from \$150 to \$650, or 7½ to 14 per cent. Diesel engine prices were also cut with reductions ranging from \$175 to \$750 or 8½ to 23 per cent. Caterpillar is one of the largest Diesel engine makers in the world in addition to being a leading producer of farm implements and road-making machinery.

The Department of Commerce announced last week that 187,487 tractors were produced last year, valued at \$150,350,000, a drop of 34 per cent as contrasted with 1937. Production of both harvester-thresher combines and grain threshers showed a substantial increase last year indicating the strong tendency on the part of farmers to cut production costs as much as possible through modern machinery.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of Caterpillar Tractor since 1929. Similar data, going back to 1926, was published in THE ANNALIST of Sept. 13, 1935.

In the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1938, The J. I. Case Company earned \$2,472,372, or \$9.15 a common share, as compared with \$3,294,356, equal to \$13.46 a share, in the preceding fiscal period. Last year's profits were the lowest since the \$1,800,000 earned in the calendar year 1935.

While the company has not released sales figures for the last fiscal year, trade reports indicate that the company did somewhat better than the majority of farm equipment manufacturers. J. I. Case has been particularly aggressive in the production of various combines designed primarily to cut costs of the small farmers. As the Department of Commerce figures show, sales of such items have held up far better than sales of the standard types.

TABLE II. J. I. CASE COMPANY
(Thousands)

	Years Ended		
	Oct. 31,	Oct. 31,	Dec. 31,
	1938.	1937.	1936.
Net income	\$2,472	\$3,294	\$3,183
Earned a share:			
\$7 preferred	24.28	32.35	31.26
Common	9.15	13.46	12.88
Common dividends	561	11,151	767
Surp. after all divds..	749	1,590	687
Oct. 31.	Oct. 31.	Dec. 31.	
1938. 1937. 1936.			
Invested capital	\$40,356	\$39,606	\$38,017
Per cent earn. on cap.	6.1	9.8	8.4
Net property	12,149	11,208	10,123
Cash	1,489	7,980	6,969
Inventories	20,411	14,745	13,184
Acc'ts receivable	8,124	9,509	8,798
Work. capital	27,400	27,563	27,004
Current ratio	11.52	6.88	14.67
Prof. and loss surplus.	7,298	6,550	4,959
*Ten months ended Oct. 31.			

The company's balance sheet as of Oct. 31, 1938, was featured by a sharp rise in inventories to the highest level on record and an equally sharp decline in cash. Inventories at the end of the fiscal year totaled \$20,411,000, a jump of almost 40 per cent as contrasted with the previous year and even 10 per cent above the 1929 figure.

Cash, on the other hand, declined severely last year, totaling only \$1,489,000 on Oct. 31, down \$6,491,000 as compared with the preceding year and the lowest

since the end of 1932 when cash totaled \$721,000.

Table II gives important items from the annual reports of the company for the last three years. Similar data, going back to 1925, was published in THE ANNALIST of May 15, 1936.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Amoskeag Industries, Inc. (8-31-38)—Colonel William Parker Straw, agent of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., which took over the Amoskeag textile plant, told stockholders at the annual meeting that expenditures exceeded income last year by \$25,000. He added, however, that three companies organized last year by Amoskeag now were beginning to function.

Tremour & Co. (11-16-38)—Frederick H. Prince, chairman of the board, told stockholders at the annual meeting that 1939 promised to be a better year for the company than was 1938. Operations in the fiscal year ended on Oct. 31 resulted in a loss of approximately \$1,500,000.

"The prospects this year indicate that it

should be an entirely different story," Mr. Prince said. "I am looking forward to the time when we can resume dividends to our stockholders."

Baldwin Locomotive Works (12-21-38)—Directors on Jan. 26 voted to pay coupons due on March 1 on the company's refunding mortgage bonds, 5 per cent convertible series due in 1960, in preferred stock in lieu of cash.

For each \$30 coupon on the \$6,470,900 of these bonds issued and reserved for issue, one share of 7 per cent cumulative \$30 par value preferred stock will be issued. Dividends on this stock will accumulate from March 1, 1939.

The board declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.05 a share on the 51,767 shares of 7 per cent cumulative \$30 preferred stock issued and reserved for issuance. The dividend is payable March 1 to stockholders of record of Feb. 18.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation (1-18-39)—See item under Southern Pacific.

Boeing Aircraft Company (10-12-38)—See item under Pan American Airways.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation (6-17-38)—See items under Southern Pacific and Union Pacific.

Columbia Steel Company—See item under Southern Pacific.

Copperweld Steel Company—Stockholders have approved a two-for-one split of common stock, increasing outstanding shares from 300,000 of \$10 par to 600,000 of \$5 par.

Curtis Publishing Company (11-2-38)—Directors have resumed the payment of dividends on the preferred stock with the declaration of 25 cents a share, payable April 1. Three months ago the company announced that the dividend usually payable on Jan. 2 would be omitted. The last payment on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock was 25 cents on Oct. 1, 1938.

Detroit Compensating Axle Corporation—Stockholders of the company have approved changing its name to Differential Wheel Corporation.

International Agricultural Corporation (9-24-37)—John J. Watson, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting that the company was branching out into some of the smaller chemical fields, but that its directors felt that it did not at present have adequate capital to go into the broad field of chemicals.

Lee Rubber and Tire Company (10-5-38)—At the annual meeting of stockholders, John J. Watson, president, reported that operations in the first two months of the current fiscal year resulted in earnings of more than \$1 a share on 255,565 capital shares outstanding. December was a little better than November, Mr. Watson said, earnings amounting to slightly more than 50 cents a share. "Indications are that we should have a very good year," he added.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (12-21-38)—An un-audited statement of the condition of the company was issued last week by William J. Wardall, trustee for the company. An outstanding item was the fact that Mr. Wardall had written off as a possible total loss \$1,421,000 invested in the common stock of Canadian and English branches of the company bearing the same name.

Mr. Wardall declared the unaudited statement had been prepared to show the present condition of the company. Its purpose was to offset, as far as possible, any bad effects of the collapse of F. Donald Coster as its president—he committed suicide when it was revealed that he was an ex-convict named Philip Musica—and to preserve the business for the stockholders.

Although various investigations will continue, notably those being conducted by a Federal grand jury, the office of Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey and the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Wardall wanted stockholders and investors to know what he had found.

His findings showed assets of \$66,115,001 and liabilities of \$38,345,257.

Munsing Paper Company—Directors have decided to defer action on quarterly dividend on the 5 per cent first preferred stock. The last payment was 25 cents a share on Nov. 1, 1938.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company (1-25-39)—Estimated net profit of the company and its subsidiaries for 1938 was \$5,382,000. This was equivalent to \$2.02 each on 2,661,204 common shares. In 1937 the actual net profit of the company was \$9,351,627, or \$3.51 a share.

St. Louis Screw and Bolt Company—Directors have taken no action on the 7 per cent preferred stock. The last payment was \$1.75 a share on Nov. 1, 1938.

Sherwin-Williams Company (8-3-38)—The company has reported that the sales volume for the fiscal year begun on Sept. 1 was 5 per cent ahead of the corresponding period a year before and that an increase was shown this month. A "substantial improvement" in earnings also was reported.

RAILROADS

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (1-25-39)—Federal Judge Murray Hubert heard argument last week and then denied "without prejudice" an application made Jan. 21 by a holder of \$10,000 of bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the appointment of a receiver for the line and for an injunction restraining the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, as trustees, from disposing of \$194,000 of bonds pledged under a trust indenture.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (1-11-38)—See item under Chicago & North Western.

Chicago & North Western Railway (12-21-38)—The I. C. C. has refused to reopen reorganization proceedings involving the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific to permit filing of a plan of reorganization based on consolidation of the two systems.

Denver & Rio Grande Western (1-11-39)—The

DIVIDEND NOTICE

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a special dividend of \$1.50 per share on the Common capital stock, payable February 14, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31, 1939.

CHARLES G. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

Table I. Caterpillar Tractor Company
(Thousands)

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Net Sales.	Total Income.	Depre- ciation.	Net Income.	Earned a Share.	Dividends After a Share.	Surplus Dividends.
1929.....	\$31,812	\$14,668	\$1,263	\$11,600	\$6.16	\$3.00	\$5,954
1930.....	45,356	11,982	1,719	8,715	4.63	5.00	1,186
1931.....	24,143	3,792	1,625	1,361	0.72	3.25	4,286
1932.....	13,259	580	1,731	d1,617	d0.86	0.62	d2,793
1933.....	14,408	2,487	1,793	303	0.16	0.12	67
1934.....	23,769	6,089	1,806	3,651	1.94	1.75	1,298
1935.....	36,447	8,904	1,790	5,949	3.16	2.00	2,184
1936.....	54,118	13,802	1,891	9,350	5.23	5.50	d503
1937.....	63,183	14,621	2,186	10,169	5.24	5.00	463
1938.....	48,246	6,865	2,408	3,236	1.41	2.00	d1,104

*Includes extra paid d Deficit.

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Invested Capital.	% Earned on Capital.	Net Property.	Inven-tories.	Working Capital.	Cur-rent Ratio.	Profit & Loss Burplus.
1929.....	\$42,975	26.99	\$20,466	\$16,935	\$22,332	3.20	\$18,246
1930.....	52,322	16.66	19,535	15,537	31,845	16.56	19,177
1931.....	46,403	2.93	18,958	9,507	26,736	31.84	14,891
1932.....	41,935	d3.96	17,983	7,538	23,261	29.13	11,981
1933.....	40,283	0.75	17,049	8,804	22,775	20.08	12,049
1934.....	36,492	10.00	16,229	10,549	19,921	12.65	13,347
1935.....	38,677	15.37	16,168	12,179	22,244	7.77	15,532
1936.....	44,189	22.28	18,845	16,671	25,106	5.00	15,029
1937.....	50,388	20.17	20,636	22,769	29,878	6.61	15,492
1938.....	49,048	6.61	20,142	18,317	28,861	8.82	14,388

I. C. C. has authorized the road to issue and sell at not less than par and accrued interest \$5,000,000 of trustee certificates, Series G, dated Feb. 1, 1939, and maturing Feb. 1, 1942, at 3½ per cent interest. The certificates will be used to meet maturing certificates in a like amount.

Southern Pacific Company (1-25-39)—The company has ordered 40,000 tons of rail for \$1,750,000 from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, Columbia Steel Company and Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The company is to order also \$850,000 worth of track fittings.

Union Pacific Railroad (1-18-39)—The road has placed orders for about 100,000 tons of rail and fastenings, or enough for about 360 miles of track, William M. Jeffers, president, said following a meeting of directors of the road. He declared that the orders for the rails were distributed among the leading steel companies, but that approximately 40 per cent of the total went to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He estimated January's net income at about 15 per cent above that in January, 1938.

UTILITIES

Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation (1-4-39)—The SEC approved on Jan. 26, with conditions, a declaration by the company for the reduction in its common capital represented by 12,304,282 shares of no-par value common stock from \$194,349.05 to \$12,304,282, or \$182,044.723, and the transfer of this amount to a special capital surplus. The number of shares would not be reduced nor the voting power altered.

The company also proposed to make write-downs on its books amounting to \$60,635,496 to remove largely so-called "debitable" items. Of the adjustments proposed, \$58,384,982 would be charged to the special capital surplus, reducing that item to \$123,659,740, and the remainder to other accounts. In addition, the company proposes to set up certain reserves which, added to the write-downs, would make a total of \$71,050,297.

In general, the effect of the readjustments will be to remove impairment of capital and to release current earnings for the payment of preferred and preference stock dividends without application to the SEC, and, when certain conditions concerning the protection of future preferred and preference stock dividends are met, would make possible the payment of common dividends.

On Jan. 25 the SEC announced approval of an application by the company for permission to pay regular quarterly dividends, aggregating \$1,627,175, on its preferred and preference stocks on Feb. 15. The commission permitted payment of such quarterly dividends throughout last year, but denied permission to pay dividends on common stock. No request was made in the application to which approval has just been given in regard to common dividends.

Iowa-Nebraska Power Company—The company, a subsidiary of the United Light and Power Company, announced last week that it had withdrawn "entirely" from its agreement with the Nebraska Tri-County and Loup Public Power Districts for the sale of electric properties to the power districts for \$20,195,591. The proposed transfer of utility properties from private to public ownership, heralded as one of the most ambitious undertakings of its kind, had received the approval of the Federal Power Commission on Dec. 27, last.

In announcing the termination of the agreement, the private company said the cause of it was the inability of the Nebraska power authorities immediately to finance the purchase of the properties.

New York Telephone Company (7-15-38)—A letter from Mayor La Guardia charging "discrimination" against New York State telephone users in the matter of intrastate rates was disclosed on Jan. 27 at a hearing of the New York Public Service Commission.

Reference to the letter, addressed to the commission, was made by Herman Horowitz, assistant corporation counsel of New York City, in the course of consideration by the commission of evidence dealing with adjustments in short-haul toll rates.

North American Company (1-18-39)—The company will save about \$1,000,000 a year through elimination of the North American Edison Company from its system and the refunding operations contemplated in an application to the SEC for simplification of the system's financial structure under Section 11 of the Holding Company Act, hearings on which started on Jan. 24, according to James F. Fogarty, president of North American.

MISCELLANEOUS

Cincinnati Union Terminal—The I. C. C. has been asked to approve the refunding of \$12,000,000 of Series D 5 per cent bonds. E. H. Bunker, secretary-treasurer, said the company planned issuance of the same amount of Series E bonds at 3½ per cent, completing refinancing of the concern's \$36,000,000 bonded indebtedness.

Fidelity Investment Association—A special master told Federal Judge William E. Baker on Jan. 26 that the company was solvent and urged him to dismiss a petition for a receivership for the concern filed by nine buyers of investment contracts in Pennsylvania.

Judge Baker, who had requested the report to determine further action on the

petition, indicated that he probably would give his decision within a week.

Fox Theatres Corporation—A plan providing for gradual liquidation of assets of the company and the appointment of two trustees has been approved by Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Pan American Airways (1-4-39)—J. T. Trippe, president, has announced the sale of \$2,500,000 of 4 per cent equipment trust certificates maturing semi-annually Jan. 1, 1940, to Jan. 1, 1944, to the New York Trust Company, which will be trustee for the issue. Another \$1,000,000 of the certificates may be sold later under the agreement. No public offering is contemplated. The certificates are to be secured by airplanes.

Mr. Trippe said this was the first time airplane construction had been financed by this method in this country.

The Pan American Aviation Supply Corporation will be the vendor in the issuance of the certificates. The airways will pay 30 per cent of the purchase price of the equipment in cash and the remainder will be financed through the sale of the certificates. The trustee will lease the equipment to the airline. The equipment will be insured during the life of the trust.

The aircraft to be bought with the proceeds of the certificates will include six seaplanes designed for Atlantic service and nearing completion by the Boeing Aircraft Company of Seattle, Wash. The seaplanes will weigh forty-two tons and have a

Continued on Page 222

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS

INDUSTRIALS

Company:	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings. 1938.	1939.	1938.
Loblaw Grocerettes, Ltd.:	121,009	116,035	...	...
32 wks., Jan. 7	592,316	577,545	...	...

Company:	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
Allied Kid Co.:	\$280,578	\$....	\$1,06	...

American Hide & Leather Co.:	184,554	20	...	...
Dec. 30 qr.	324,668	*179,486	.33	...

Arundel Corp.:	997,283	813,724	2.10	\$1.68
nYear, Dec. 31.				

Atlantic Refining Co.:	114,000	199,000	h.72	h.05
nYear, Dec. 31.	320,000	490,770		

Bethlehem Steel Corp.:	3,658,160	4,253,329	.56	.76
Dec. 31 qr.	5,250,239	31,819,596	\$....	7.64

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.:	140,000	199,000	h.72	h.05
nYear, Dec. 31.	320,000	490,770		

Caterpillar Tractor Co.:	206,022	199,753	c.148	c.142
nYear, Dec. 31.				

Case Co., J. L.:	2,422,372	2,894,356	8.89	11.37
Year, Oct. 31.				

Commonwealth & Southern Corp.:	11,864,746	15,124,836	1.40	3.51
nYear, Dec. 31.				

Consumers Power Co.:	1,065,205	1,637,073	3.68	5.65
Year, Nov. 30.				

Crane Products Corp.:	212,316	*340,557
Year, Nov. 30.				

Cook Paint and Varnish Co.:	180,373	x456,814	.24	1.51
Year, Nov. 30.				

Finance Company of America at Baltimore:	206,022	199,753	c.148	c.142
Year, Dec. 31.				

Fostoria Pressed Steel Corp.:	27,393	*7,394
nYear, Dec. 31.				

Freight Sulphur Co.:	1,506,059	2,703,742	1.87	3.30
nYear, Dec. 31.				

Great Northern Iron Ore Properties:	784,924	1,256,428	.52	.84
Year, Dec. 31.				

Hancock Oil Co. of California:	455,010	210,295	c.09	c.97
Dec. 31 qr.	841,267	387,190	c.38	c.78

Hart, Schaffner & Marx:	305,137	137,412
Year, Nov. 30.				

Hecker Products Corp.:	508,592	213,976	h.29	h.12
Dec. 31 qr.	1,070,938	186,036	h.61	h.10

Hopelane Co.:	t54,28855	...
6 mo., Dec. 31.				

Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc.:	817,211	959,344	1.76	2.07
Year, Oct. 29.				

Jonas & Naumburg Corp.:	132,516	70,72521
Year, Oct. 31.				

Kinney Co., G. R.:	151,503	167,390	r2.43	r2.69
nYear, Dec. 31.				

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co.:	711,278	518,281	.13	.10
Year, Dec. 31.				

Klein Co., D. Emil:	141,278	190,497	1.51	1.92
Year, Dec. 31.				

Lehigh Valley Coal Co.:	1,543,512
11 mo., Nov. 30.				

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND STATEMENTS

Company:	Net Income 1938.	Earnings. 1937.	1938.	1937.
Loew's, Inc.:	9,924,934	14,426,062	5.65	8.46
Marine Midland Corp.:	3,545,918	4,055,888	h.62	h.71
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.:	1,002,372	954,519	1.25	1.20
Nash-Kelvinator Corp.:	2,801,689	2,711,640	3.51	3.40

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.:	125,424	341,868	2.54	6.89
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.:	1,538,322	1,739,528	...	...
Parkway Pipe Line Co.:	2,059,224	2,059,224	...	...
Pittsburgh Coal Co.:	1,319,765	1,036,330	...	...

Pittsburgh Coke and Iron:	40,517	873,046	...	...
Rome Cable Corp.:	364,260	257,162	.71	.49
Rustless Iron and Steel Corp.:	158,463	82,212	p.15	.08
Safeway Stores, Inc.:	81,505	1,963	...	...

Seaboard Commercial Corp.:	212,392	257,200	...	...
Spalding, A. G. & Bros.:	1,041,394	*310,866	...	...
Standard Products Co.:	156,768	*18,851	.52	...
Sterling, Inc.:	141,765	12,133	.47	.04

Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.:	177,763	201,577	2.97	2.85
Taylor Pump Co.:	1,065,205	1,637,073	3.68	5.65
Weisbaum Bros., Brower Co.:	92,299	79,873	.61	.53
Western Grocer Co. of Iowa:	18,856	109,999	...	...

Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.:	3,078,047	4,023,791	4.02	2.62
Woolworth Stores, Inc.:	212,392	257,200	...	...
Yankee Gasoline Co.:	1,041,394	*310,866	...	...

December gross.....	1,235,618	1,177,392	1,177,392
Net operating income.....	109,911	122,966	122,966
Twelve months' gross.....	154,323,227	170,669,945	170,669,945
Net operating income.....	14,851,794	24,908,625	24,908,625

Bangor & Aroostook (Wabash.)	32,969	24,722,118	24,722,118
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	12,919,734	12,919,582	12,919,582
Baltimore & Ohio	12,098,310	11,724,415	11,724,415
Bangor & Aroostook	1,257,328	1,149,291	1,149,291

Bangor & Aroostook	1,257,328	1,149,291	1,149,291
Baltimore & Ohio	1,257,328	1,149,291	1,149,291
Bangor & Aroostook	1,257,328	1,149,291	1,149,291
Bangor & Aroostook	1,257,328	1,149,291	1,149,291

Central of Georgia	484,047	456,291	456,291
Central of New Jersey	2,631,947	2,599,619	2,599,619
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1,235,618	1,177,392	1,177,392
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	8,605,808	8,266,682	8,266,682

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	8,605,808	8,266,682	8,266,682
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	8,605,808	8,266,682	8,266,682
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	8,605,808	8,266,682	8,266,682
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	8,605,808	8,266,682	8,266,682

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	1,414,085	1,549,466	1,549,466
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	1,414,085	1,549,466	1,549,466
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	1,441,862	1,168,244	1,168,244
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	1,441,862	1,168,244	1,168,244

Louisville & Nashville		Norfolk & Western		Southern		Illinois Bell Telephone Company	
December gross.....	1,471,986	1,837.	1938.	December gross.....	8,202,615	7,111,793	1938.
Net operating income....	1,298,476	6,875,975	Net operating income....	2,410,363	920,547	Net operating income....	7,378,684
Twelve months' gross....	79,394,560	80,184,983	Total income.....	3,371,907	2,745,397	Net income.....	7,339,286
Net operating income....	11,622,971	15,551,121	Surplus after charges....	2,639,544	2,566,580	Eleven months' gross....	1,132,764
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie			Twelve months' gross....	77,162,942	94,861,503	Net operating income....	1,421,852
December gross.....	1,821,106	1,868,767	Net operating income....	21,722,288	32,715,281	Net income.....	972,698
Net operating deficit....	81,366	122,822	Total income.....	22,155,943	94,058,025	Eleven months' gross....	1,267,103
Twelve months' gross....	24,328,460	27,720,658	Surplus after charges....	20,013,686	31,799,281	Net operating income....	11,520,889
Net operating deficit....	224,884	12,387,239	December gross.....	4,781,234	4,273,509	Net income.....	11,914,120
Missouri-Kansas-Texas			Net operating income....	1,113,598	234,047	Northern States Power Company of Minnesota and Subsidiaries	
December gross.....	2,267,421	2,391,245	Twelve months' gross....	57,021,585	64,851,201	December gross.....	30,726,460
Balance for interest....	155,667	200,583	Net operating income....	6,297,356	10,651,002	Net income.....	30,941,522
Fixed interest charges....	357,914	383,066	Pennsylvania			Net income.....	5,881,341
Loss before adj. bd. int....	202,247	152,493	December gross revenue....	32,770,333	30,135,115	Ohio Edison Company	
Twelve months' gross....	27,857,730	32,120,315	Dec. net operating inc....	6,451,172	3,201,381	Gross.....	18,564,836
Balance before interest....	1,120,170	3,273,612	Twelve mos. gross rev....	360,384,241	455,933,509	Net income.....	3,701,961
Fixed interest charges....	4,290,458	4,220,211	Twelve mos. net op. inc....	57,332,898	73,000,926	Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	
Loss before adj. bd. int....	370,288	916,599	December gross.....	1,279,468	1,069,114	Gross.....	13,299,234
Missouri Pacific			Net operating income....	76,573	*213,232	Net income.....	2,404,094
December gross.....	6,690,084	6,890,142	Twelve months' gross....	14,179,067	23,696,704	Two months to Dec. 31:	
Net operating income....	581,456	187,406	Net operating income....	1,803,186	4,137,830	Gross.....	19,701,470
Twelve months' gross....	80,749,074	92,415,698	Rutland			Net income.....	4,733,175
Net operating income....	5,479,496	11,003,378	December gross.....	274,471	236,231	Western Maryland	
Mobile & Ohio			Net operating income....	2,491	*70,805	December gross.....	1,315,763
December gross.....	901,373	926,030	Twelve months' gross....	2,955,226	3,483,634	Net operating income....	1,308,630
Net operating income....	40,576	*3,946	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Surplus after charges....	372,346
Twelve months' gross....	11,447,872	12,104,795	Reading			Net income.....	1,137,944
Net operating income....	964,186	930,480	December gross.....	4,673,654	4,246,231	Net income.....	918,939
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis			Net operating income....	1,187,599	970,063	Twelve months to Oct. 31:	
December gross.....	1,183,207	1,010,496	Twelve months' gross....	48,479,998	56,754,351	Gross.....	30,941,522
Net operating deficit....	10,588	73,532	Net operating income....	10,104,324	13,856,835	Net income.....	5,694,535
Twelve months' gross....	13,659,542	14,299,433	Rutland			Two months to Nov. 30:	
Net operating income....	1,481,936	840,290	December gross.....	274,471	236,231	Gross.....	13,299,234
New York Central			Net operating income....	2,491	*70,805	Net loss.....	2,404,094
December gross.....	29,102,130	27,307,908	Twelve months' gross....	2,955,226	3,483,634	Net loss.....	2,797,601
Net operating income....	2,803,821	976,978	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Western Pacific	
Operating ratio....	76.5	88.9	Reading			December gross.....	1,262,496
Twelve months' gross....	288,681,182	366,226,126	December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	Net operating income....	979,130
Net operating income....	15,582,476	36,328,777	Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	Surplus after charges....	283,883
Operating ratio....	79.5	77.5	Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	Net loss.....	*209,406
New York, Ontario & Western			Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Twelve months' gross....	30,429,592
December gross.....	575,235	462,831	Net operating income....	1,125,170	4,743,030	Net income.....	192,516
Net operating income....	19,076	*16,578	Balance for interest....	1,241,837	4,911,062	Six months' gross....	932,450
Twelve months' gross....	6,439,655	6,480,030	Ind Assoc Tel pf....	1,50	Q	Net operating income....	805,094
Net operating deficit....	599,496	174,818	Kaufmann Dept Stores pf....	1,75	Q	Surplus after charges....	4,450,489
Bankers & Shippers Insur Co. of N. Y....	\$1.25	Q	Jefferson S Life Ins. 50c	1.50	Q	Earnings per share....	3,450,965
Baldwin Loco 7% pf \$1.05	7.5%	Q	Kaufmann Dept Str Inc	1.25	Q	Twelve months to Dec. 31:	
Banks & Shippers Insur Co. of N. Y....	1.25	Q	December gross.....	1,649,994	1,558,469	Gross.....	64,524,832
Armstrong Cork pf....	8.1	Q	Net operating income....	318,866	150,641	Net income.....	10,190,317
Armstrong Cork pf....	7.5%	Q	Twelve months' gross....	18,492,202	21,115,983	Surplus after dividends....	9,987,848
Bethlehem Steel 5% pf....	3.15	Q	Net operating income....	2,020,021	2,227,179	Twelve months ended Nov. 30:	
Bethel RR & Skysd Co. 75c			December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	Gross.....	13,299,234
Bethel RR & Skysd Co. 6%			Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	Net loss.....	2,404,094
Berghoff Brew Co. 75c			Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	Net loss.....	2,797,601
Bernard Shoe Stores Inc 7% pf....	1.75	Q	Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Western Pacific	
Beth SU 7% pf....	1.25	Q	Net operating income....	1,125,170	4,743,030	December gross.....	1,262,496
Beth SU 7% pf....	1.75	Q	Balance for interest....	1,241,837	4,911,062	Net operating income....	979,130
Biddeford & S W Co. \$1. 1-20	1.20	Q	Ind Assoc Tel pf....	1.50	Q	Surplus after charges....	283,883
Bourne Mills 10c	1.0c	Q	Kaufmann Dept Str Inc	1.25	Q	Net loss.....	*209,406
Brager-Eisenberg Inc. \$1.60	1.30	Q	December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	Twelve months' gross....	30,429,592
Brewer (C) & Co. Ltd. 12c	1.25	Q	Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	Net income.....	192,516
Brewster Aero 10c	1.25	Q	Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	Six months' gross....	932,450
Brooklyn Tel & Mts Co 7.5%	7.5%	Q	Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Net operating income....	805,094
Carolina Insur Co. 6.5c	6.25	Q	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Surplus after dividends....	12,072
Central Ariz Light & Pow Co 7% pf....	1.75	Q	Reading			Twelve months ended Dec. 31:	
Central Ariz Light & Pow Co 7% pf....	2.1	Q	December gross.....	4,673,654	4,246,231	Gross.....	64,524,832
Canada Starch pf....	3.25	Q	Net operating income....	1,187,599	970,063	Net income.....	10,190,317
Can Wire & Cable A 6.5c	6.15	Q	Twelve months' gross....	48,479,998	56,754,351	Surplus after dividends....	9,987,848
Can Wire & Cable A 6.5c	6.15	Q	Net operating income....	10,104,324	13,856,835	Twelve months ended Nov. 30:	
Can Wire & Cable A 6.5c	6.15	Q	Rutland			Gross.....	13,299,234
Can Wire & Cable A 6.5c	6.15	Q	December gross.....	274,471	236,231	Net loss.....	2,404,094
Can Wire & Cable A 6.5c	6.15	Q	Net operating income....	2,491	*70,805	Net loss.....	2,797,601
Centrifugal Pipe Co. 10c	1.25	Q	Twelve months' gross....	2,955,226	3,483,634	Western Pacific	
Charie Corp 10c	1.25	Q	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	December gross.....	1,262,496
Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co 6% pf....	1.50	Q	Reading			Net operating income....	979,130
Chile Copper Co. 50c	2.24	Q	December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	Surplus after charges....	283,883
Citizens Wholesale Sup Co 1.50	2.15	Q	Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	Net loss.....	*209,406
City Ice & F 30c	3.31	Q	Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	Twelve months' gross....	30,429,592
City Ice & F pf....	3.1	Q	Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Net income.....	192,516
Columbia G & E 6%	5.0	Q	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Western Pacific	
Columbia G & E 5% cum pf....	5.25	Q	Reading			December gross.....	1,262,496
Columbia G & E 5% cum pf....	5.25	Q	December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	Net operating income....	979,130
Conn Power Co. 62c	3.1	Q	Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	Surplus after charges....	283,883
Consol Paper 25c	3.1	Q	Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	Net loss.....	*209,406
Crown Zeller pf....	3.1	Q	Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Twelve months' gross....	30,429,592
Diamond I & C Co 75c	1.25	Q	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Net income.....	192,516
Diamond Match pf....	75c	S	Reading			Western Pacific	
Dominguez Oil Fields 2.5M	2.18	Q	December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	December gross.....	1,262,496
East Ore Lt & Pw Co \$1 A	2.1	1-16	Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	Net operating income....	979,130
East Ore Lt & Pw Co 75c non-cum pf....	37	A	Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	Surplus after charges....	283,883
Eastern Shore Pub Ser Co 46.50c pf....	31.25	Q	Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Net loss.....	*209,406
Eastern Shore Pub Ser Co 46.50c pf....	31.25	Q	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Twelve months' gross....	30,429,592
Empire Bay State Tel 45c pf....	5.1	Q	Reading			Net income.....	192,516
Fansteel Met Corp 35c pf....	5.1	Q	December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	Western Pacific	
Fansteel Met Corp 35c pf....	5.1	Q	Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	December gross.....	1,262,496
Fansteel Met Corp 35c pf....	5.1	Q	Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	Net operating income....	979,130
First Natl Bk & Tr Co 20c	2.1	1-31	Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Surplus after charges....	283,883
First Natl Bk & Tr Co 20c	2.1	1-31	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Net loss.....	*209,406
Florida Pow Corp 75c pf A	5.1	Q	Reading			Twelve months' gross....	30,429,592
Florida Pow Corp 75c pf A	5.1	Q	December gross.....	3,680,244	3,590,293	Net income.....	192,516
Florida Pow Corp 75c pf A	5.1	Q	Net operating income....	411,862	202,934	Western Pacific	
Freight Sulphur 25c	3.1	Q	Balance for interest....	420,402	*160,419	December gross.....	1,262,496
Fuller Brush Co 7% pf \$1.75 Q	4.1	Q	Twelve months' gross....	45,077,443	51,185,937	Net operating income....	979,130
Fuller Brush Co 7% pf \$1.75 Q	4.1	Q	Net operating deficit....	530,677	70,088	Surplus after charges....	283,883
International Util. 57 pr. pf....	1.25</						

THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnotes:
*Subject to revision. †Revised. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table.

1 TRANSPORTATION (27)

	P. C. Depart-	5-Year Average From Jan. 21: 1939. 1934-38. Ave.
Week ended	Average From	
Jan. 21: 1939.	1,039.	1,039.
Tot. loadings.	590,359	589,000 + 0.2
Grain & pr.	32,029	31,311 + 8.5
Coal & coke.	139,046	147,591 - 5.8
Forest prod.	27,240	25,223 + 8.0
Manuf. prod.	368,241	365,102 + 0.9
Year to date:		
Tot. loadings.	1,708,085	1,761,822 - 3.1
Grain & pr.	96,409	92,636 + 4.1
Coal & coke.	306,599	443,539 - 10.6
Forest prod.	75,389	72,341 + 4.2
Manuf. prod.	1,074,083	1,090,199 - 1.5
F. & car sur.		
Dec. 15-31.	220,994	308,362 - 28.3
P. C. freight cars serv.		
Jan. 1....	86.0	86.4 - 0.5
P. C. locom. serv. Jan. 1	81.4	80.4 + 1.2
Gross rev. yr. to Nov. 30.	3,247,155	3,312,660 - 2.0
Exp. yr. to Nov. 30.	2,609,518	2,562,164 + 1.8
Taxes, yr. to Nov. 30.	314,285	255,755 + 22.9
Rate of return on invest.	"Fair"	"Return"
Yr. to Nov. 30:	1.49	5.75 - 74.1
East. Dist.	1.83	5.75 - 68.2
West. Dist.	1.02	5.75 - 82.3
U. S.	1.34	5.75 - 76.7

*Revenues and expenses in thousands of dollars.

2 AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(Barrels)	Week Ended	Barrels)
(These figures do not include "hot" or illegally produced oil)		
†Btu. of		
Mines Jan. 21, 1938.	1938.	
Texas Calculations.	1939.	1938.
Panhandle	65,550	57,850
North.	79,500	72,300
W. Cent.	30,150	31,800
West.	205,100	200,550
E. Cent.	91,300	89,100
East.	372,200	492,900
S. W.	233,150	242,500
Coastal.	213,300	201,400

Total	1,332,900	1,290,250	1,406,200
Oklahoma.	499,700	426,950	543,650
Kansas.	153,900	155,200	190,100
North La.	69,000	80,350	
Coastal La.	241,900	191,250	169,800
Arkansas.	49,000	50,850	41,000
Illinois.	86,100	138,400	
East'n (not incl. Ill.)	92,900	91,900	
Michigan.	47,400	51,000	48,900
Wyoming.	66,800	51,550	51,550
Montana.	11,900	13,350	13,850
Colorado.	3,900	4,250	4,450
New Mex.	95,800	98,300	107,250
California.	588,400	632,200	716,800
Tot. U. S.	3,270,600	3,264,450	3,506,200

*Effective January.

3 FOREIGN TRADE (5)

(Thousands of Dollars)	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Dec.	1938.	1938.	1937.
Total exp'ts.	268,756	252,239	323,403
Gen'l impt'.	171,474	176,180	208,833

Excess... +97,282 +76,059 114,570

Gold:

Exports.... 16 14 15,052

Imports.... 240,542 177,782 33,033

Excess... -240,526 -177,768 -17,981

Silver:

Exports.... 1,344 823 236

Imports.... 21,533 24,987 23,151

Excess... -20,189 -24,164 -22,915

(+) Equals excess of exports. (-) Equals excess of imports. *Merchandise imports include re-exports. Merchandise imports consist of all imports, both for consumption and for storage in bonded warehouses.

4 DEPARTMENT STORE RETAIL PRICES

(Jan. 1, 1931=100; as published by Fairchild Publications)

First of Month

Wo-

Men's men's In-

Com- Piece Ap- fants' Home

1938 posite Goods. parcl. parcl. Wear Furn.

Jan. 93.2 87.1 91.1 93.5 97.2 96.3

Feb. 92.4 87.0 90.9 92.9 97.2 95.3

Mar. 91.2 86.1 90.7 92.7 97.1 94.6

Apr. 90.6 85.6 90.2 91.4 97.1 94.2

May. 90.2 85.4 89.9 90.8 97.1 93.5

June. 88.5 84.9 86.6 89.9 97.0 92.7

July. 88.2 84.9 89.4 93.3 96.9 91.9

Aug. 88.0 84.8 85.9 89.0 96.8 91.5

Sept. 88.0 84.5 88.0 89.4 96.6 91.3

Oct. 88.0 84.5 88.7 89.4 96.5 91.1

Nov. 88.0 84.5 88.7 89.4 96.4 90.9

Dec. 88.8 84.4 88.7 89.2 96.4 90.4

1939.

Jan. 88.9 84.3 88.7 89.0 96.3 90.4

Includes also furniture, floor coverings, musical instruments, luggage, electric household appliances and china.

5 STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

(Per ton, at Pittsburgh)

Week Ended—

Jan. 28, Jan. 21, Jan. 29, 1939. 1939.

Heavy melting aver. of daily quotations... \$15.70 \$15.75 \$14.25

*Subject to revision. †Revised.

Business Statistics

INDICES OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT BY GROUPS (6)

(Adjusted for seasonal variation by the Federal Reserve Board, 1923-25=100)

	Trans-	Stone,	Lumber	Clay	Leather	Food	Tobacco	Paper	Non-	Du-
	Iron	and	Equip-	ferrous	and	Prod-	Prod-	Chem-	Rub-	Rub-
	and	Ma-	metals.	metals.	Tex-	and	ucts.	ber	Goods	Goods
1937.	109.8	115.6	109.8	104.8	77.1	79.7	114.4	101.7	128.4	101.0
January	111.4	119.2	110.7	108.5	76.9	82.6	113.4	100.3	129.9	101.1
February	112.5	121.6	114.1	110.1	78.7	83.4	112.4	100.1	130.4	101.2
March	115.6	124.2	118.4	112.4	78.9	83.1	113.7	100.0	130.4	101.4
April	117.1	125.6	122.1	113.0	79.4	82.4	110.5	128.7	65.3	110.6
May	108.7	128.9	123.4	113.0	80.2	82.0	112.4	108.6	128.5	101.6
June	115.8	130.3	123.0	113.6	80.7	81.4	111.2	99.6	131.6	101.6
July	116.0	130.7	123.4	112.7	79.1	80.1	109.9	97.7	126.9	102.9
August	115.4	130.0	124.5	110.8	80.8	81.4	106.4	95.8	127.9	106.8
September	112.2	128.0	125.4	106.2	74.4	79.4	102.4	94.5	121.0	105.4
October	104.6	120.7	119.4	103.4	70.2	77.7	97.0	90.5	127.3	101.3
November	97.0	112.8	101.2	97.2	66.2	74.1	93.4	89.0	124.5	94.2
December	97.0	112.8	101.2	97.2	66.2	74.1	93.4	89.0	124.5	94.2

1938.

	Trans-	Stone,	Lumber	Clay	Leather	Food	Tobacco	Paper	Non-	Du-
	Iron	and	Equip-	ferrous	and	Prod-	Prod-	Chem-	Rub-	Rub-
	and	Ma-	metals.	metals.	Tex-	and	ucts.	ber	Goods	Goods
January	88.2	104.8	80.9	90.4	64.1	69.8	90.6	89.5	124.7	60.7
February	85.7	100.0	77.0	88.4	63.6	67.6	92.2	89.9	124.2	64.2
March	83.8	96.9	73.3	86.5	63.4	67.7	91.4	89.9	122.4	64.6
April	81.6	92.8	68.3	84.5	61.9	64.9	89.4	89.8	120.4	64.9
May	80.4	89.1	65.1	82.4	60.9	63.4	87.6	87.1	120.0	64.8
June	77.8	86.3	61.9	81.5	59.8	62.2	87.4	87.1	120.2	65.2
July	77.4	84.7	56.3	80.2	60.2	63.4	86.9	86.9	120.0	65.6
August	77.4	84.7	56.3	80.2	60.2	63.4	86.9	86.9	120.0	65.6
September	81.1	85.2	74.3	86.8	63.3	67.4	97.0	91.3	122.2	64.3
October	83.3	86.8	82.0	89.0	67.8	73.8	98.3	96.6	122.0	65.0
November	86.4	89.1	89.9	92.4	64.6	71.1	9			

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

(Thousands)

ASSETS	Combined Fed. Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Jan. 25, 1939.	Jan. 18, 1939.	Jan. 26, 1938.	Jan. 25, 1939.	Jan. 18, 1939.	Jan. 26, 1938.
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S.						
Treasury	\$11,905,217	\$11,896,274	\$9,117,605	\$5,577,790	\$5,495,331	\$3,739,087
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	10,193	9,193	9,443	1,775	1,775	1,710
Other cash	449,111	435,230	440,954	131,027	124,977	96,816
Total reserves	\$12,364,521	\$12,340,697	\$9,568,002	\$5,710,592	\$5,622,083	\$3,837,613
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	2,729	2,255	7,632	1,603	938	3,233
Other bills discounted	1,966	2,106	3,838	220	319	375
Total bills discounted	\$4,695	\$4,361	\$11,470	\$1,823	\$1,257	\$3,608
Bills bought in open market	556	556	548	220	220	214
Industrial advances	15,131	15,390	17,929	3,859	3,859	4,378
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds	840,893	840,893	727,573	237,660	237,660	209,858
Treasury notes	1,209,931	1,209,931	1,172,213	341,961	341,961	338,108
Treasury bills	513,191	513,191	664,229	145,042	145,042	191,588
Total U. S. Government securities	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$724,663	\$724,663	\$739,554
Total bills and securities	2,584,397	2,584,322	2,583,962	730,565	729,999	747,754
Due from foreign banks	166	166	171	58	58	65
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	30,307	31,089	24,584	7,742	8,556	5,736
Uncollected items	565,290	1,660,761	503,242	141,981	170,827	126,777
Bank premises	42,913	42,925	45,011	9,038	9,038	9,973
Other assets	48,038	47,349	40,840	13,308	13,093	11,835
Total assets	\$15,635,632	\$15,707,309	\$12,775,812	\$6,613,284	\$6,553,654	\$4,739,753

LIABILITIES

Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	4,319,451	4,338,417	4,119,084	978,030	987,760	908,951
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account	9,166,063	19,130,409	7,295,871	4,914,112	4,873,241	3,306,576
U. S. Treasurer-general account	767,179	799,950	117,322	166,522	133,071	32,766
Foreign bank	171,571	158,713	157,748	61,659	57,654	55,307
Other deposits	298,213	275,936	235,604	239,946	216,812	191,463
Total deposits	\$10,403,026	\$10,365,008	\$7,806,545	\$5,382,239	\$5,280,778	\$3,586,118
Deferred availability items	566,467	657,676	503,674	133,042	165,342	124,807
Other liabilities including accrued dividends	2,426	2,208	3,925	755	572	818
Total liabilities	\$15,291,370	\$15,363,309	\$12,433,228	\$6,494,096	\$6,434,452	\$4,620,694

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital paid in	134,841	134,818	133,069	51,059	51,079	50,993
Surplus (Section 7)	149,152	149,152	147,739	52,463	52,463	51,943
Surplus (Section 13b)	27,264	27,264	27,683	7,457	7,457	7,744
Other capital accounts	33,005	32,766	34,093	8,209	8,209	8,379
Total liabilities and capital accounts	\$15,635,632	\$15,707,309	\$12,775,812	\$6,613,284	\$6,553,654	\$4,739,753

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

(Millions of dollars)

All Reporting	Chicago	New York City							
Jan. 25, Jan. 18, Jan. 26, Jan. 25, Jan. 18, Jan. 26, Jan. 25, Jan. 18, Jan. 26,									
1939. 1939. 1938. 1939. 1939. 1938. 1939. 1939. 1938. 1939. 1938. 1938.									
LOANS—									
Business*	3,765	3,789	4,395	339	411	3,731	1,686		
Open market	327	325	459	17	18	30	127	176	
Stock Market:									
Brokers	835	826	806	35	33	36	681	675	651
Other	540	543	617	66	66	73	190	189	212
Total	1,375	1,372	1,423	101	99	109	871	864	863
Real estate	1,173	1,170	1,162	13	13	13	116	116	128
Banks	101	95	67	1	1	79	73	38	38
Other	1,540	1,542	1,532	53	53	52	399	401	426
Total loans	8,281	8,282	9,038	523	522	616	2,946	2,952	3,317
INVESTMENTS—									
Govt. bonds	8,186	8,183	8,176	1,132	1,129	961	2,670	2,685	3,150
Govt. guaranteed	1,733	1,732	1,139	114	113	101	863	853	396
Other securities	3,228	3,235	2,922	323	321	258	1,110	1,125	994
Total invest.	13,167	13,150	12,237	1,569	1,563	1,320	4,643	4,663	4,540
Total loans and investments	21,428	21,439	21,275	2,092	2,085	1,936	7,589	7,615	7,857
Res. with F. R. Bk.	7,596	7,545	5,735	754	747	625	4,368	4,308	2,789
Cash in vault	427	424	308	33	33	25	54	54	52
Bal. with domes. bks.	2,580	2,583	2,046	206	216	162	74	74	67
Other assets—net	49	49	60	412	421	421	474		
Demand deposits, ad-									
justed	16,152	16,124	14,583	1,610	1,603	1,441	6,797	6,763	5,866
Time deposits	5,179	5,174	5,213	469	464	617	613	651	651
Government deposits	630	630	653	83	83	116	117	151	151
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks	6,347	6,355	5,322	695	698	569	2,689	2,668	2,126
Foreign banks	545	541	425	9	10	5	480	475	387
Borrowings									
Other liabilities				16	15	17	318	323	333
Capital account				252	252	249	1,480	1,480	1,482
*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."									
Revised.									

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

(Thousands)

No. of Centers Included	Week Ended Jan. 25, 1939.	Jan. 18, 1939.	Jan. 26, 1938.			
Federal Reserve District						
1—Boston	17	\$436,529	\$483,941	\$400,299		
2—New York	15	3,311,614	3,685,720	3,317,153		
3—Philadelphia	18	368,730	414,115	379,657		
4—Cleveland	25	475,237	497,751	470,752		
5—Richmond	24	227,944	227,944	228,262		
6—Atlanta	26	227,645	220,212	230,444		
7—Chicago	11	1,158,478	1,159,334	1,102,116		
8—St. Louis	24	224,449	226,843	220,872		
9—Minneapolis	17	120,860	144,054	130,242		
10—Kansas City	28	244,553	283,004	240,205		
11—Dallas	18	189,708	218,066	212,002		
12—San Francisco	29	607,993	692,283	594,812		
Total	274	\$7,511,989	\$8,372,929	\$7,456,816		
New York City	1	3,063,512	3,391,268	3,053,378		
Total outside New York City	273	\$4,448,477	\$4,991,661	\$4,403,438		
MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY						
Time Loans	60-90 Days	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	100 Days		
Call Loans	60-90 Days	Daily	Daily	Daily		
Daily	High. Low.	Avg. High.	Avg. Low.	Avg. High.		
1939. Jan. 7.. 1 1 1.00 1% 1.25 1% 1.50 %	6% 62	7% 74	7% 74	7% 74		
Jan. 14.. 1 1 1.00 1% 1.25 1% 1.50 %	6% 62	7% 74	7% 74	7% 74		
Jan. 21.. 1 1 1.00 1% 1.25 1% 1.50 %	6% 62	7% 74	7% 74	7% 74		
Jan. 28.. 1 1 1.00 1% 1.25 1% 1.50 %	6% 62	7% 74	7% 74	7% 74		

*New York Stock Exchange. *Asked rate. ¹Average of renewal rate.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Calendar Week Ended Jan. 28.

Bid and Asked Quotations of Jan. 28 for Issues Not Traded In

1937	1938	Price Range— High Low		Stocks and Ticker Abbreviation**		Shares Listed Pay- able Rate Fed.	Last Dividend 1938	Earnings per Share Jan. 1937	Wk's. Range— Jan. 22, 1938		Wk's. Range— Jan. 22, 1938		Stocks and Ticker Abbreviation**	Share Dividend Rate Fed.	Earnings per Share 1938	Wk's. Range— Jan. 23, 1938	Wk's. Sales Jan. 23, 1938				
		High	Low	High	Low				High	Low	High	Low									
55	56	361	354	1-4	593	1-24	ABBY LAB. DP. ABT	60.00	1.15-38	125%	9	70.25	66.40	1.07	77.4	5%	1%	800			
56	57	123	119	1-1	455	1-24	Abbott Lab. \$450 pi. AST	20.00	1.15-38	125%	9	20.75	19.07	1.17	18.75	1.25	1.25	1%	14,900		
69	70	37	35	1-1	455	1-24	Abramson Steel Co. \$25.00 pi. AST	7.62	1.15-38	125%	6	7.42	6.42	1.45	8.00	1.25	1.25	1%	98,500		
85	85	43	42	28	45	1-1	40	1-24	Aero Steel Co. \$25.00 pi. AST	1.33	1.15-38	125%	6	1.33	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	2,900
223	224	172	172	1-1	455	1-24	Adams Express Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	2.44	1.15-38	125%	7	2.44	2.10	1.15	2.75	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
172	173	172	172	1-1	455	1-24	Adams Freight Lines Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
162	163	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Adams Motor Freight Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Adams-Mull Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
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534	534	162	162	1-1	455	1-24	Air Reduction Co. \$20.00 pi. AST	1.44	1.15-38	125%	7	1.44	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1%	300		
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534	534	162																			

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Saturday, Jan. 28

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1937 and 1938 or earlier. Light face—All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1937 or 1936.

r—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.	j—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.
s—Partly from subsidiary operations.	k—Initial dividend.
t—Partly extra.	d—Deficit.
u—In scrip.	e—Parent company only.
v—Grand National Fumig.	f—Fiscal year ended 1936.
w—Partly cumulative.	g—Fiscal year ended 1935.
x—Ex dividend.	h—Partly cumulative.
y—Grand National Fumig.	i—Not computed, as results are before latest interim report.
z—Not computed, as no allowance was made for day service.	p—1936 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing name.
	q—1937 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing name.

**Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).

1—Partly extra.
2—Plus or payable in stock.
3—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of Jan. 28.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

For Calendar Week Ended—

Saturday, Jan. 28 Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

216

THE ANNALIST

Wednesday, February 1, 1939

Saturday, Jan. 28

1938

High

Low

Price

Ranges

1937

High

Low

High

Low

1936

High

Low

1935

High

Low

1934

High

Low

1933

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Low

1932

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1931

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Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 28

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 28

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS
Dollars and fractions after decimal point represent 32ds of a point.
THE AGENT'S BONDS

**Quotations after decimal point represent 32ds of a point
THREE-QUARTER DOWNS**

TREASURY BONDS

TREASURY BONDS										
Range 1938-39.				Sales						Net
High.	Low.			in 1000's	Units	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	
106.37	104.12	13%	43-40	June.....	110	106.8	104.31	104.31	.4	
108.2	106.16	13%	43-41	March.....	70	106.2	106.18	106.18	-.9	
107.14	105.24	13%	43-40	.....	4	107.8	107.6	107.6	-.5
110.26	107.5	13%	47-43	.....	100	110.8	110.6	110.6	-.2
110.8	107.2	13%	45-43	.....	19	110.5	109.22	109.22	-.15
110.3	107.17	13%	45-43	reg.....	2	109.27	109.27	109.27	+.2	
110.12	107	13%	46-44	.....	77	110.11	109.22	109.24	-.2
114.23	111.22	14%	54-44	.....	4	114.18	114.18	114.18	-.2
107.1	103.25	25%	47-45	.....	36	107.11	107	107.5	-.2
107.1	103.25	25%	47-45	reg.....	4	107	107	107	+ .8	
113.25	110.2	25%	47-45	.....	5	106.7	106.6	106.6	-.18
113.25	110.2	25%	47-45	.....	20	106.8	106.6	106.7	+.1
106.7	105.3	36%	48-46	.....	27	106.1	105.18	105.24	+.6
133.14	116.4	41%	52-47	.....	46	119.9	118.26	118.24	-.26
102.17	102	47%	52	.....	232	102.16	102	102.5	.2
106	101.27	28%	51-48	.....	85	105.29	105.19	105.20	-.11
106.3	105.3	28%	51-48	reg.....	1	106.3	106.3	106.3	+ 5.2	
105.14	101	28%	52	.....	19	105.14	105.2	105.2	-.1
105.14	100.15	28%	52-49	.....	28	104.19	104.2	104.2	-.1
103.4	99.15	28%	52-49	.....	12	104.2	104.13	104.16	+.13
103.2	100.4	28%	52-50	.....	60	103.2	102.16	102.21	+.13
104.23	100.26	28%	54-51	.....	229	104.15	104	104	-.1
107.26	103.26	34%	55-51	.....	14	107.18	107.4	107.4	-.2
105.2	101.24	37%	60-55	.....	126	105	104.12	104.18	+.15
104.26	101.30	37%	60-55	reg.....	1	104.10	104.10	104.10	-.10	
103.28	100.14	37%	59-56	.....	16	103.22	103.4	103.8	+.21
103.8	102.7	37%	64-60	.....	378	103.7	102.20	102.29	+.9
102.10	100.8	37%	63-58	.....	73	103.9	102.20	102.26	+.16

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

HOME OWNERS LOAN BOND

103.18	101.9	$2\frac{1}{4}$ s	49-39	.....	34	102.15	102	102	- 20
104.18	101.5	$2\frac{1}{4}$ s	44-42	.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$	103.31	103.31	103.31	odd
107.11	103.9	3s	52-44	.....	19	106.9	106.28	106.28	- 14

DOMESTIC BONDS

DOMESTIC BONDS

104	87% ADAMS EXP 4s 48.....	8	103½ 103½ 103½ +	14
104	90 Adams Exp 4s 47.....		100½ 100½ 100½	

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1938-39										Range 1938-39										Range 1938-39																	
High.		Low.		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Net Chg.		High.		Low.		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Net Chg.		High.		Low.		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Chg.	
High.		Low.		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Net Chg.		High.		Low.		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Net Chg.		High.		Low.		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Chg.	
14	51%	M S P & S S M	Co 4s 38.	*11	91	6%	5%	6	-	7%		110	105%	Phili Bal & W	4s 43.	5	108%	108%	108%	-	1%	108%	104	Wash Term	3½s 45.	14	107	106%	106%	-	1%						
55	15%	Mo-HI	5s 59.	*11	26	52%	45	50%	-	2		109%	97%	Phili B & W	4½s 77.	1	107	107	107	-	3	107%	106	Westch Lt	3½s 67.	44	107	106%	107	-	1%						
50	25%	M-K-Tex	A 62.	11	62	32	30	31	-	1%		108%	99	Phili B & W	4½s 81.	16	104%	104%	104%	-	1%	120%	116	West Pen	F 5s 63 E.	14	120%	120%	120%	-	1%						
24	10%	M-K-Tex	Aj 56.	11	49	15	13	13%	-	3%		101	78%	Phili Co	5s 67.	23	100%	98%	99%	-	1%	117%	106	West Pen	F 3½s 66.	17	111%	111%	111%	-	1%						
45%	25%	M-K-Tex	A 75.	11	27	27	27	27	-	1%		113%	101%	Phili All Elec	4s 47.	32	111%	110	111	-	1%	75%	45	Westch Shre	4s 2361.	36	33%	49%	51%	-	3%						
67	45%	M-K-Tex	Is 62 B.	11	26	47	27	27	-	1%		20%	10	Phili Co	4s 73.	10	*110	14	12%	13%	+ 1%	10774	101%	West Va	P & F 4½s 52.	15	107	107	107	-	1%						
42%	27%	M-K-Tex	Is 62 B.	11	28	27	27	27	-	1%		113	105	Phillips Fei	3s 48.	135	111%	109	109%	-	2	93	85	West Md	5s 54.	15	85	82%	83%	-	3%						
11	3%	Mo-Pac	Cv 4s 49.	11	63	3%	34	34	-	1%		112%	94%	P C C & S L	5s 70 A.	40	103%	102%	103%	-	1%	93	68	West Md	5s 54.	15	81%	79	79%	-	1%						
14	14%	Mo-Pac	5s 65 A.	11	*31	19	17	17%	-	2%		110%	90%	P C C & S L	5s 75 B.	25	103%	101%	103%	-	1%	108%	97	W N Y & Pa Gen	4s 43.	33	105%	104%	104%	-	1%						
25%	14%	Mo-Pac	5s 77 F.	11	*164	19%	17%	17%	-	1%		104%	71%	P C C & S L	4½s 77.	39	94%	93%	94	-	1%	76%	45	West Pen	F 5s 63 E.	14	120%	120%	120%	-	1%						
23	14%	Mo-Pac	5s 77 F ct.	11	*2	17	16%	17	-	1%		101%	78%	Phili Co	5s 67.	3	100%	99	99%	-	1%	120%	116	West Pen	F 3½s 66.	17	111%	111%	111%	-	1%						
25%	14%	Mo-Pac	5s 78 G.	11	*30	19	17	17%	-	1%		106%	103%	P C C & S L	4½s 40.	3	106%	106	106	-	1%	77%	48	Western Un	5s 51.	53	80	58	58	-	3%						
23	15%	Mo-Pac	5s 78 G ct.	11	*4	16%	16%	16%	-	1%		106%	104%	P C C & S L	4½s 63 I.	6	112%	112	112	-	1%	74%	47	Western Un	4½s 50.	49	31%	57	57	-	3%						
25%	14%	Mo-Pac	5s 80 H.	11	*30	19	17	17%	-	1%		104%	104%	P C C & S L	3½s 49 E.	24	106%	106%	106%	-	1%	110%	105	Wh L E	4s 64.	1	109%	104%	104%	-	1%						
23	14%	Mo-Pac	5s 81 I.	11	*20	19	17	17%	-	1%		94	77%	Pitt Coke & Ir	4½s 52.	5	94	93%	93%	-	1%	97%	93	Wheel Std	4½s 66 A.	69	96%	94	94	-	3%						
22	14%	Mo-Pac	5s 81 ct.	11	*5	16%	16%	16%	-	1%		95%	55%	Pitt & W Va	4½s 58 A.	3	46	45%	45%	-	1%	102%	96	Wilson & Co	4s 55.	11	102%	102%	102%	-	1%						
8	8%	Mo-Pac	Gen 4s 75.	11	*121	5%	4%	4%	-	1%		55%	32%	Pitt & W Va	4½s 60 C.	4	47%	46	47%	-	1%	97%	91	Wilson & Co	cv 3½s 47.	84	97%	96	96	-	1%						
28%	12%	Mo-B & Mont	5s 47.	11	*4	19	17	17%	-	2%		70	43	Gen Elec	4s 60.	206	67%	63	66	-	1%	97%	71	Wilson & Co	cv 3½s 47.	84	97%	96	96	-	1%						
37	9%	Mo-B & Ohio	5s 38.	11	*11	62	29	25%	-	2%		100%	100%	Rosital T & Co	5s 33.	15	12%	13%	12%	-	1%	154%	8	Wis Cen	4s 49.	*26	10%	9%	9%	-	1%						
32%	31%	Mo-B & Ohio	4½s 77.	11	*9	50	50	50	-	3%		100%	100%	Rosital T & Co	5s 66.	84	100%	100%	100%	-	1%	14%	8	Wis Cen	4s 49 ct.	2	8%	8%	8%	-	1%						
67%	48%	Mohawk & Mai	4s 91.	11	1	50	50	50	-	3%		98%	99%	Friedman Sti	5s 51.	8	94	84	84	-	1%	107%	107	Wis El Pow	3½s 61.	11	107%	108%	108%	-	1%						
107%	99%	Monongah	Ry 4s 60.	11	56	104%	103%	103%	-	1%		98%	98%	Friedman Sti	5s 48.	23	97%	97%	97%	-	1%	105%	104	W & Conn E Ry	4½s 43.	5	5	5	5	-	1%						
105%	99%	Mon W Pa	Pub 8s 4½s 60.	11	30	105	108	108	-	1%		100%	97%	Mon W Pa	Pub 8s 65.	100	100%	100%	100%	-	1%	110%	104	Youngst S & T	4s 61.	266	106%	104%	105%	-	1%						
105%	98%	Mon W Pa	Pub 8s 65.	11	95	97%	98	98	-	1%		105%	105%	Mon W Pa	Pub 8s 65.	105	104%	104%	104%	-	1%	105%	105%	Mon W Pa	Pub 8s 65.	266	105%	104%	104%	-	1%						
100%	95%	Mut Un Tei	5s 41.	11	95	97%	98	98	-	1%		100%	100%	Mon W Pa	Pub 8s 65.	100	100%	100%	100%	-	1%	110%	104	Youngst S & T	4s 61.	266	105%	104%	104%	-	1%						
110%	18%	NASSAU ELEC	A 51.	11	12	31	26	26%	-	1%		104%	104%	SAFEWAY STRS	4s 47.	14	105%	105%	105%	-	1%	72%	37%	ABITIBI F & P	5s 53.	*58	58%	50%	52%	-	7%						
105%	92%	Natl Dairy	3½s 5s ww.	11	113	105	104%	104%	-	1%		105%	105%	SAFEWAY STRS	4s 47.	67	106%	105%	105%	-	1%	78%	58	Adriatic	E 7s 52.	2	65	60	60	-	5%						
107%	100%	Natl Dair	4s 45.	11	32	105%	104%	104%	-	1%		105%	105%	SAFEWAY STRS	4s 47.	105	102%	102%	102%	-	1%	25%	16%	Adriatic	E 7s 52.	2	25%	25%	25%	-	5%						
102%	94%	Natl Gypsum	4s 55.	11	5	105%	104%	104%	-	1%		105%	105%	SAFEWAY STRS	4s 47.	105	102%	102%	102%	-	1%	17%	17%	Adriatic	E 7s 52.	2	25%	25%	25%	-	5%						
2%	2%	Natl R Mex	4½s 57 and	11	*3	11%	8%	8%	-	1%		105%	105%	Revere Corp	4½s 56.	17	100%	100%	100%	-	1%	12%	12%	Antequis	7s 45.	1	11%	10%	10%	-	1%						
109%	103%	Natl Steel	G 65.	11	41	105%	108%	108%	-	1%		105%	105%	Revere Corp	4½s 56.	17	104%	103%	103%	-	1%	12%	12%	Antequis	7s 45.	1	11%	10%	10%	-	1%						
104%	103%	Natl Steel	G 65.	11	41	105%	108%	108%	-	1%		105%	105%	Revere Corp	4½s 56.	17	104%	103%	103%	-	1%	12%	12%	Antequis	7s 45.	1	11%	10%	10%	-	1%						
104%	103%	Natl Steel	G 65.	11	41	105%	108%	108%	-	1%		105%	105%	Revere Corp	4½s 56.	17	104%	103%	103%	-	1%	12%	12%	Antequis	7s 45												

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1938-39	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Range 1938-39	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Range 1938-39	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Met Water 5 1/2% 50.	6	94	94	96	- 4	Poland 7 1/2% 47.	6	454	431	434	- 16	Shinetsu E 6 1/2% 52.	14	56	55	55	- 1
Mex 5 1/2% sm asd.	1	7	7	7	+ 1	Poland 6 49.	4	304	304	304	+ 4%	Siemen & Hal 6 1/2% 51.	3	66	66	66	+ 8%
Mex 4 1/2% 54.	1	7	7	7	- 2	Poland 6 58 asd.	2	312	312	312	+ 5	Silesia Pr 4 1/2% 58 and.	5	28	25	25	+ 2
Mex 4 1/2% sm and 45.	1	40	40	40	- 1	Porto Alegre 6 61.	1	10	10	10	+ 1	Silesia Prov 7 58.	22	27	27	27	- 6
Mex 4 1/2% 43 asd.	3	8	8	8	- 1	Prague 7 1/2% 52.	6	55	55	55	- 5	Sydney 5 1/2% 55.	12	994	954	954	- 4%
Milan Cts 4 1/2% 32.	98	55	47	48	- 6%	Prussia 6 52.	6	144	144	144	- 3	TAIWAN E P 5 1/2% 71.	11	51	49	49	- 1/2
Minas Ger 6 1/2% 58.	5	78	78	78	- 2	Prussia 5 1/2% 51.	5	142	142	142	- 3/2	TOKYO City 5 1/2% 61.	39	534	52	53	+ 2
Montevideo 6 50.	1	45	45	45	- 2	RHEINELBE 7 1/2% 46.	13	40	40	40	- 104	TOKYO El Lt 6 53.	82	54	53	53	- 2%
N SOU WALES 5 1/2% 57.	23	97	95	96	- 3	Rhine Westph 6 50.	1	21	21	21	- 1	TYRHO Hy El P 7 55.	1	19	19	19	+ 15
N Sou Wales 5 1/2% 58.	17	97	94	96	- 3	Rhine Westph 6 52.	7	21	21	21	- 1	UJIGAWA E P 7 45.	11	83	79	79	- 6
Nord Ry 6 1/2% 50.	37	104	101	101	- 2	Rio Jan 6 46.	11	8	75	75	- 1	UN SWI Wk 5 1/2% 51.	14	42	38	38	+ 5%
Nord Ry 6 1/2% 51.	44	105	103	104	- 1	Rio Gr do Sul 6 46.	6	86	74	74	+ 1	URUGRAY 6 64.	1	40	40	40	- 4
Norway 6 1/2% 44.	26	104	103	104	- 1	Rio Gr do Sul 6 67.	6	84	84	84	- 1	URUGRAY 3 1/2% cv 70.	2	37	37	37	- 3%
Norway 4 1/2% 43.	107	104	102	102	- 1	Rio Gr do Sul 7 66.	10	84	78	78	+ 1	URUGRAY 3 1/2% 4 1/2% 79.	31	39	37	39	+ 2
Norway 4 1/2% 65.	71	104	102	101	- 1	Rio Gr do Sul 7 68.	13	82	74	74	+ 2	URUGRAY 3 1/2% 75.	7	364	364	364	+ 1%
Norway 3 1/2% 63.	95	101	99	100	- 1	Rome 6 52.	6	61	61	61	- 1	URUGRAY 4 1/2% 4 1/2% 78.	3	38	35	35	- 1
Nor Man Bk 7 10.	5	103	102	103	- 1	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	18	18	18	- 1	VENICE CITY 6 52.	6	15	15	15	- 4
Orient Dev 5 1/2% 53.	29	54	63	53	- 1	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3	VIENNA CITY 6 58.	4	31	29	29	- 3%
Orient Dev 5 1/2% 58.	34	49	48	48	- 1/2	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3	WARSAW C 4 1/2% 58 and.	2	28	28	28	- 3
Ori City 4 1/2% 55.	22	100	100	100	- 2	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3	WESTPH Un El P 63.	11	19	17	17	- 1%
PANAMA 5 1/2% 53.	2	101	101	101	+ 1/2	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3	YOKOHAMA 6 61.	118	56	55	56	..
Panama 5 1/2% 63 A.	11	52	50	50	- 5%	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3	XIN ER interest. ct Certificates. tSelling flat on account of default.					
P-Ort R B 5 1/2% 68.	24	48	43	43	- 5%	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3	tSelling flat for reasons other than default. tMatured bonds; negotiability suspended pending investigation. tIn bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.					
Fernbank 7 5 1/2%.	11	61	59	59	- 2	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3						
Fern 7 59.	9	94	94	94	- 2	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3						
Fern 1st 6 60.	109	97	97	97	- 1	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3						
Fern 2d 6 60.	27	94	94	94	- 1	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3						
POL 30% Poland 8s 50.	22	34	30	30	- 4%	Romania Inst 7 59.	1	17	17	17	- 3						

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 28

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1938-39 Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Net	Sales.	Range 1938-39 Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Net	Sales.	Range 1938-39 Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Net	Sales.	
Stock and Dividend					Stock and Dividend					Stock and Dividend					
High.	Low.				High.	Low.				High.	Low.				
in Dollars.					in Dollars.					in Dollars.					
High.	Low.	Net	Sales.	High.	Low.	Net	Sales.	High.	Low.	Net	Sales.	High.	Low.	Net	Sales.
ACME W Corp (4%)	24	24	4	4,100	Bridge Mach pf (7%)	74	74	- 1	10	Diamond Shoe (1)	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	16	25
Aero Sup M B (4%)	5	4	4	4,100	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	39	31	3	500	Diveo Twin Trk	4	4	- 1	4	2,300
Afgo-Ansco (4%)	25	25	25	150	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	15	15	- 1	100	Bobkenn	9	9	9	9	300
Ainsworth (4%)	7	6	6	900	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	20	20	- 1	100	Brown Stn	10	9	- 1	2	200
Air Assoc (4 1/2%)	9	9	9	900	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Brown Edge (1.20) xd	30	30	- 22	25	25
Air Inv war	2	2	2	600	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Draper Corp (13%)	65	65	65	65	10
Air Inv war (6%)	62	62	62	200	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Driver-Har (10%)	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15	100
Air Force pf (7%)	75	74	74	80	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Dublier Con (10%)	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15	100
Allied & Fisher	1	1	1	600	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Duke Power (3%)	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64	100
Allied Inv	4	4	4	400	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Duro-Test (4%)	5	4	4	4	200
Allied Inv	4	4	4	400	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Durh Hos B	14	14	14	14	200
Allied Prod (4%)	7	7	7	700	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	Duro-Tet S	6	6	6	6	100
Allied Prod A (1%)	18	18	18	100	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East Sta Corp	1	1	1	1	100
Allum Goods (4%)	112	111	112	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East Sta P A	17	15	15	15	175
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East Sta P B	17	15	15	15	175
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	EAST Wash M B	34	26	26	26	425
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 6 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 8 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 10 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 12 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 14 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 16 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 18 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 20 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 22 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 24 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 26 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf (7%)	21	21	- 1	200	East G & F 28 pf	10	10	10	10	1,500
Alum Goods (4%)	14	14	14	370	Bridg Mach pf										

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1938-39 Stock and Dividend in Dollars.										Range 1938-39 Stock and Dividend in Dollars.										Range 1938-39 Stock and Dividend in Dollars.									
	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.						
24% 1% Hygrade Fd	1%	1%	1%	-	100	600	92	50	No Ind Ps 7% pf (7)	+ 1%	316	50	61	2% TAGGART	5	4%	4%	-	1,000	31/2	2%	2	-	1,800					
33% 15 Hygrade Sylv (14e)	24	23	23	-	1%	250	6	4	Nor Pipe L (35e)	5	5	5	300	36	29%	Sam'y Oil cv pf (24)	+ 35	334	334	- 34	500								
5% 2 ILL. IOWA POW.	4%	3%	4	-	14	700	147	67	Noir Sta Pow A	10%	9%	10%	4,900	45%	33 Superior Oil Cal	42	40	40	- 3	1,200									
6% 3 Ill Iowa P div ct.	6%	5%	5%	-	12	2,000	15%	18	Noir West Eng (14e)	16	15	15%	1,300																
24% 12 Ill Iowa Pow pf	21%	19%	21	-	4	4,000	33	18	Noevad-Ag (2a)	28%	27	28	- 1%	600															
19% 14 Imp Oil Ltd (14a)	16%	16	16	-	100	1,200	103%	87	OHIO ED pf (6)	103	103	103	+ 1%	700	36	26%	Tampa El (2.24) xd	564	34%	32	+ 1%	900							
19% 15 Imp Oil reg (14a)	16	16	16	-	100	1,200	112%	100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	112	112	112	-	500	14%	21% Taylor El (K) xd	14	14	14	-	400								
37% 29 Imp Tb B (1.223e)	29%	29%	29%	-	500	500	115%	65	Ohio Pow pf (6)	115	115	115	-	370	26%	Technicolor (1e)	26%	19%	19%	-	400								
16% 131 Imp Tb Can (14e)	16	16	16	-	400	400	106%	93	Ohio Pu Sv pf A (7)	104	104	104	-	10	76%	Tem El P 7% pf (7)	70%	69%	70%	+ 1%	5,800								
1% 14 Ind Ter III A	1	1	1	-	200	200	14%	64	Ohio Nat Gas	11	11	11	-	3,300	102%	11% Textron Oil & L	19%	19%	19%	-	110								
19% 7 Imp Tb Can (14e)	9	9	9	-	25	30	41%	21%	Ohio Nat Gas pf	49	39	39	- 1%	300	21%	Ther Shovel (14e)	13%	12	12	- 2	550								
10% 17 Ind Svc 7% pf	10%	10%	10%	-	25	25	14%	14	Odetyme Dist	14	14	14	-	100	16%	12% Tob Roy (1a)	13%	12	12	- 2	1,000								
23% 82 Impo B L pf (6%)	9%	64	64%	-	1,000	1,000	4%	4	Omara Inc (14e)	5	5	5	-	100	82%	14% Tod Shipyards (54e)	77	76	76	- 1%	375								
23% 83 Impo B L pf (6%)	17	16	17	-	1%	500	4%	24	Overs seas See	34	31	31	- 3%	300	111	98% Toledo Ed 7% pf (7)	107%	107%	107%	- 1%	20								
5% 14 Int Hyd-EI war	4%	3%	3%	-	1%	300	22%	27%	PAC GAE 6 pf (14)	324	324	324	- 1%	2,200	104%	14% Toledo Ed 7% pf (6)	103	102	102	- 2	30								
4% 13 Int Pap & Pow war	3%	3%	3%	-	5,200	5,200	29%	24%	Pac G&E 5% pf (1%)	294	294	294	- 1%	750	14%	14% Tonopah Min	1%	1%	1%	-	1,800								
13% 21 Intern Pet (14a)	26%	24%	25	-	1	8,000	74%	74	Pac Light pf (1)	72	72	72	-	50	3%	14% Trans-Lax (10e)	2	1%	1%	-	2,100								
31% 22 Intern Pet reg (14a)	25%	25%	25	-	1%	1,000	21%	15%	Pac P&L pf (14e)	20	20	20	- 1%	100	7%	4% Trans-West Oil	4%	4%	4%	-	400								
6% 23 Intern Pet Reg (14a)	34%	34%	34	-	1,100	1,100	8%	3%	Pac Pow Sv (10e)	16	16	16	-	300	14%	8% Tri-Cor war	8%	8%	8%	-	800								
6% 24 Intern Pet Reg (14a)	6%	6%	6%	-	1	200	24%	14%	Pace-Hec Tab (4a)	49	39	39	- 1%	50	12%	5% Tropic Port Strs (14e)	8	8	8	-	100								
1% 25 Intern Pet Reg (14a)	9%	8%	8%	-	1	200	17%	17%	Pact Oil Am Sh	54	54	54	-	32,600	16%	12% Tubize Chat	10%	9%	10%	-	1,800								
1% 26 Intern Pet Reg (14a)	17	16	17	-	1%	500	14%	14	Pact Oil Pow (14e)	14	14	14	- 2	50	12%	12% Tubize Chat A	14%	14	14	-	200								
1% 27 Intern Pet Reg (14a)	12	11	11	-	1%	350	19%	19	Pact Pow MHE (14e)	29	28	28	- 1%	900	14%	14% Tung-Sol Lamp	3	2%	3	-	1,000								
4% 28 Intern Vitamins (35e)	34%	27%	28	-	1%	500	23	23	Pact Pow MHE (14e)	18	18	18	-	100	14%	14% Union Prem FS (1)	12%	12	12	-	700								
6% 29 Intern Home E (44)	5%	4%	4%	-	500	500	9%	24	Pender Gr B (14e)	84	85	85	- 1%	1,400	4%	2% Unit Chem	4%	4%	4%	-	400								
7% 30 Intern Pow pf	5%	4%	4%	-	110	110	11%	24	Pennia Tel (1.80a)	1	1	1	-	100	14%	2% Unit Clk-Wt St	1%	1%	1%	-	1,200								
19% 31 Intern Pow pf (14a)	25%	25%	25	-	1%	1,000	102%	70%	Pepsi Cola (14e)	102	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Unit Corp war	2%	2%	2%	-	2,600								
6% 32 Intern Pow pf (14a)	34%	34%	34	-	1	1,000	16%	16	Pepsi-Cola (14e)	165	155	155	-	50	14%	14% Unit Gas pf (14e)	84%	84	84	-	1,000								
23% 33 Intern Pow pf (14a)	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	14%	Pharos T&R (15e)	65	63	63	-	250	14%	14% Unit Gas war	84%	84	84	-	900								
7% 34 Intern Pow pf (14a)	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	8%	8%	Philips Pl (20g)	64	64	64	-	200	14%	14% Unit Lit&Pow A	2%	2%	2%	-	2,200								
5% 35 Intern Pow pf (14a)	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	8%	8%	Phoenix See	24	24	24	-	700	14%	14% Unit Lit&Pow B	2%	2%	2%	-	2,200								
5% 36 Intern Pow pf (14a)	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	8%	8%	Phoenix See pf	27	23	23	- 2%	6,300	14%	14% Unit Lines pf	1%	1%	1%	-	5,400								
5% 37 Intern Pow pf (14a)	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	8%	8%	Phoenix Gold (30e)	12	12	12	-	1,000	14%	14% Unit Lines pf (2a)	80%	78	78	-	1,075								
10% 38 Intern Pow pf (14a)	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	8%	8%	Phoenix Gold (40e)	12	12	12	-	1,000	14%	14% Unit Specialists	3%	3%	3%	-	300								
1% 39 Intern Pow pf vte	32%	26%	27	-	1%	500	66%	66	Phoenix Gold (40e)	604	54	54	-	220	14%	14% Unit S & Int Sec	3%	3%	3%	-	300								
11% 40 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (50e)	118	102	102	-	100	14%	14% Unit S & Int Sec	1%	1%	1%	-	100								
11% 41 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (60e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Unit Stores vte	1%	1%	1%	-	5,400								
5% 42 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (70e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Unit Verde Ext	1%	1%	1%	-	5,400								
2% 43 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (80e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Unit Wkly Pap (10e)	21%	21	21	-	3,000								
2% 44 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (90e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Univ Corp vte	14%	14	14	-	1,000								
2% 45 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (100e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Univ Insur (1)	12%	12	12	-	1,000								
2% 46 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (110e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Univ Pict	12%	12	12	-	1,000								
2% 47 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (120e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Univ Prod (1e)	15%	15	15	-	550								
1% 48 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (130e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Utah-Idaho Sung	11%	11	11	-	500								
1% 49 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (140e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Utah-Idaho Sung	11%	11	11	-	500								
1% 50 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (150e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Ut Pow & Lt B	13%	12	12	-	600								
1% 51 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (160e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Utility & Inv	12%	12	12	-	200								
1% 52 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (170e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Utility & Inv	12%	12	12	-	200								
1% 53 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (180e)	105%	100	100	-	500	14%	14% Utility & Inv	12%	12	12	-	200								
1% 54 Intern Pow pf vte	24%	24%	24	-	1%	25	10%	10%	Phoenix Gold (190e)																				

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1938-39	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net	Range 1938-39	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net	Range 1938-39	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net
1014 94 Con Pub Sys 5s 60 A.	100	100	100	100	-	0%	93 70 Miss P&L Co 5s 57.	106	92	90	90	-	0%	64 16 Stand G&E 6s 66.	51	62	57	58	-	5%
1104 103 Con G E L Ba 34s 71.	6	110	109	110	+ 1	0%	86 61 Miss Pow 5s 55.	19	86	83	83	-	2%	90 54 Stand Inv 51s 39.	2	90	90	90	-	0%
1287 120 Con G Balt 41s 54.	5	127	126	126	-	2%	110 107 Miss Riv P 5s 51.	10	108	108	108	+ 1	0%	63 36 Stand P&L 6s 57.	105	62	57	58	-	4%
65 53 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st.	5	62	62	62	-	1%	78 54 Mo Pub Sys 5s 60.	27	77	76	77	-	1	37 15% Barrett Corp 5s 50.	8	30	27	27	-	3%
87 63 Cont G & E 5s 58 A.	310	87	84	87	+ 1	0%	101 86 Mont-Dak P 5s 44.	12	101	100	101	+ 1	0%							
72 47 Cuban Tob 5s 44.	9	63	61	64	+ 3	0%	102 62 NAT PAL 6s 2026 A.	60	102	98	99	-	3	95 65% TENN EL P 5s 56.	18	91	88	90	-	2%
99 90 Con Cudahy Pack 34s 55.	20	95	95	95	-	0%	97 52 Nat P&L 5s 2020 B.	91	96	95	95	-	2	104 92 Tex El S 5s 60.	102	99	77	77	-	1%
105 97 Del El Pow 51s 59.	10	105	104	104	-	0%	44 35 Nat P&L 5s 78 ct.	2	36	36	36	-	0%	103 94 Tex P&L 5s 56.	58	104	103	104	-	1%
110 106 Denver G & E 5s 49.	36	101	101	101	+ 1	0%	120 111 Nebr Pow 5s 81.	5	116	116	116	+ 1	0%							
81 29 Det Int Br 61s 52.	112	81	81	81	-	0%	103 107 Nebr Pow 5s 81.	13	109	109	109	-	0%	89 75% Tide Wat P 5s 79 A.	19	87	86	87	-	2%
12 14 Det Int Br 7s 52.	8	14	14	14	-	0%	100 84 Nevada Bras 5s 48.	5	98	98	98	-	0%	65 52% Twin CRT 51s 52 A.	40	53	50	50	-	1%
17 52 Det Int Br 52 ct.	1	1	1	1	-	0%	118 112 New Amer Gas 5s 48.	49	81	78	78	-	0%							
8 26 Det Int Br 61s 52 ct.	66	81	81	81	-	0%	119 115 N.Y. Gas 5s 48.	11	115	114	114	-	0%	56 30 ULEN & CO 6s 50 4th st.	2	47	45	47	-	1
81 55% EAST G & E 5s 56 A.	102	64	62	63	-	1%	60 59 Eng G&E 5s 40.	35	56	54	55	-	2	117 112 Union Ind El N J 4s 49.	5	79	77	77	-	2%
111 101 El Paso El 5s 50 A.	14	110	110	110	-	0%	61 62 Eng G&E 5s 47.	49	57	55	54	-	2	82 57% Unit L&P 61s 74.	25	75	74	72	-	4%
105 88 El Paso El 5s 50 A.	6	104	104	104	-	0%	98 75 Eng Pow 5s 48.	61	95	93	94	-	2	107 94% Unit L & P 51s 59.	12	106	105	106	-	1%
80 53% Elec P & L 5s 2030.	98	73	73	73	-	0%	30 93 Nevada Bras 5s 48.	30	93	91	92	-	2	86 64% Unit L&P 5s 52.	71	85	81	82	-	4%
109 97% Elmira Wat L 5s 56.	3	109	109	109	+ 1	0%	102 102 Eng Pow Co 5s 61.	18	108	108	108	+ 1	0%	113 94 West Unite 5s 62 A.	36	112	111	112	-	1%
101 83% Empire Dis E 5s 52.	29	100	99	99	-	0%	50 93 New Amer Gas 5s 48.	50	93	92	93	+ 1	0%	88 61% Unit L&P 6s 62 A.	4	71	70	70	-	4%
108 102% Erie Lit 5s 67.	3	107	107	107	-	0%	21 108 Eng Pow Co 5s 61.	21	108	108	108	-	0%	87 85% Unit L&P 6s 2022 A.	8	85	83	84	-	1%
85 58 Fed Water 51s 54.	10	82	82	82	-	0%	114 110 N.Y. & West L 5s 54.	11	125	125	125	-	0%	94 75 Utah P&L 41s 44.	10	93	92	92	-	1%
105 104% Flint Com M 5s 48.	1	101	101	101	-	0%	90 84 West Unite 5s 62.	1	103	103	103	+ 1	0%	88 65 VIGO PUB S 6s 46.	15	87	87	87	-	1%
99 74 Fls P & L 5s 54.	30	98	98	98	-	0%	84 85 NY P&O&B 41s 50 war.	9	79	79	79	-	0%	95 75 Virg P S 51s 46 A.	19	94	93	93	-	1%
94 76 Fls Pow 5s 66 C.	22	93	90	90	-	0%	108 105 NY Pow&Li 41s 67.	83	107	107	107	-	0%	19 84 Virg Pub S 50 B.	19	88	87	87	-	2%
95 78 GARY E & G 5s 44 st.	17	97	97	95	-	2%	99 70 Nor Am L&P 5s 56.	41	98	97	97	-	0%							
104 99% Gatlin F 5s 56.	43	104	104	104	-	0%	55 30 Nor Com Gas 5s 48 A.	14	93	93	94	+ 1	0%	26 12% WALDORF-A 5s 54.	76	24	21	24	-	1%
82 62 Gen Pub Ut 5s 56.	16	83	81	82	-	1%	82 55 Nor Ind P 5s 60.	6	107	107	107	-	0%	28 106% Wash Wat P 5s 60.	28	106	105	106	-	1%
77 72 Gen Rayon 6s 48.	3	75	75	75	-	0%	34 28 Park Lex Iahid 3s 64.	8	34	33	33	-	0%	32 53 West New Up 5s 44.	12	58	53	54	-	3%
89 65% Gen W Wks 5s 43 A.	10	88	88	88	-	0%	94 74 Pen Cen P&L 41s 77.	46	93	91	92	-	1	105 97 West Pa El 5s 2030.	13	105	104	104	-	1%
90 78 Gen Pow 5s 67.	18	98	98	98	-	0%	101 78 Pen Cen P&L 5s 79.	4	100	99	100	-	0%	112 95 West Pa Tract 5s 60.	15	112	110	112	-	1%
65 62 Gen P & L 5s 78.	9	60	60	60	-	0%	23 102 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 42.	23	104	104	104	-	0%	102 74% West Tex Ut 5s 57 A.	97	101	101	101	-	1%
72 53 Gen Aid Com 4s 65.	80	71	68	68	-	0%	98 96 Gen Pow Co 5s 60.	10	103	103	103	-	0%	108 105% Wh Min L&P 5s 44.	23	106	105	106	-	1%
70 44 Gobe 41s 43 A.	1	64	64	64	-	0%	30 100% Gen Pow Co 5s 57.	30	100	98	99	-	1%	102 86% Whine P&L 6s 66 A.	71	102	102	102	-	1%
108 107 Great Nor F 5s 50 st.	1	108	108	108	+ 1	0%	103 103 OGDEN GAS 5s 45.	11	108	108	108	+ 1	0%	105 96 YADKIN RIV P 5s 41.	47	104	104	104	+ 1	1%
65 47 Gross St Prod 6s 45.	2	50	50	50	-	0%	106 83 Okla Nat Gas 5s 46.	59	102	100	101	-	1%	94 73% York Rys 5s 37.	7	93	90	90	-	1%
50 29 Guar Inv 5s 48 A.	5	41	40	40	-	0%	106 96 Okla Nat G 4s 51 A.	29	105	105	105	-	0%	94 72 York Rys 5s 47 st.	1	90	90	90	-	1%
100% 76 HALL PR 6s 47 A st.	20	100	100	100	-	0%	96 94 Okla P&W 5s 48.	20	93	92	93	-	0%							
99 83 Heller W & Co 46.	3	94	94	94	-	0%	103 100 PAC COAST P 5s 40.	12	103	102	103	+ 1	0%							
104 104% Hous G G 6s 43.	2	103	103	103	+ 1	0%	117 113 Pac G&E 6s 41 B.	17	113	113	113	+ 1	0%							
109 103 Hous Ltg & P 5s 66.	1	109	109	109	-	0%	94 79 Pac Inv 5s 48.	2	92	92	92	-	0%							
68 43 Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A.	7	61	59	60	-	0%	52 55 Pac P&L 5s 55.	53	79	77	75	-	0%							
110 105% ILL NOR UT 5s 57.	9	105	105	105	-	0%	102 102 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 42.	8	102	102	102	-	0%							
98 76 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C.	97	97	95	95	-	2%	98 75 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 47.	98	92	92	92	-	0%							
91 14 Ill Pow & L 5s 57.	38	88	85	85	-	0%	103 102 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 52.	34	88	87	87	-	0%							
104 85% Ill Pow & L 5s 57.	50	103	101	102	-	1%	104 85 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 57.	101	78	78	78	-	0%							
101 79 Ill Pow & L 5s 54 B.	41	100	99	100	-	0%	105 84 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 57.	4	100	99	100	-	0%							
107 104% Ind Mich 5s 55.	2	106	106	106	-	0%	106 83 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 57.	2	107	107	107	-	0%							
111 108% Ind Mich 5s 57.	2	110	110	110	-	0%	107 84 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 57.	1	105	105	105	+ 1	0%							
101 92 Ind El 5s 53 B.	17	107	107	107	-	0%	108 84 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 57.	10	108	108	108	-	0%							
102 92 Ind El 5s 53 C.	5	100	100	100	-	0%	109 84 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 57.	10	109	109	109	-	0%							
90 64 Ind Sve 5s 50.	18	57	57	57	-	0%	110 84 Pen-Oh Ed 5s 57.	11	110	109	109	-	0%							
84 49% Indnaps Gas 5s 52.	15	79	77																	

Wednesday, February 1, 1939

THE ANNALIST

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

223

Saturday, Jan. 28

TEL. BARCLAY 7-4388
DEAN WITTER & CO.
 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
 MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE - SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
 DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES
 SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND HONOLULU SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Quotations are for week ended Friday, as prepared by the Exchange.

STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Alaska Pac	75	75	75	75
290 Anglo A	27	27	27	27
516 Anglo C N	94	94	94	94
920 Assoc In F	44	44	44	44
681 Atlas Ind	7	67	67	67
22 Calif of Calif	1777	1777	1777	1777
245 Byron Jack	15%	15%	15%	15%
155 Cal St Inc	16	16	16	16
10 Cal St Inc	20%	20%	20%	20%
40 Calif A T M	12	11	11	11
1,450 Calif En M	32	30	31	31
634 Calif Pack	16%	16%	16%	16%
70 Calif P pf	49	49	49	49
20 Calif W S pf	102	102	102	102
400 Cars HGM	34	31	31	31
1,024 California	42%	42%	42%	42%
30 Cat Tr pf	105	105	105	105
3,200 Cent E Min	31	31	31	31
1,410 C E Min pf	32	32	32	32
295 Clorox Ch	36	36	36	36
10 C G & E				
110 Com Alcrr	1064	1064	1064	1064
638 Com C I A	18%	18%	18%	18%
6,822 Com Zeller	13%	12%	12%	12%
280 Cro Zell pf	27%	27%	27%	27%
368 So Cal Ed	29	29	29	29
60 So Cal Gas	6%	6%	6%	6%
60 So Cal Gas pf	29	29	29	29
150 Am Fneut	40	40	40	40
220 Am Pneut pf	1%	1%	1%	1%
20 Am Pneut pf	12	12	12	12
3,675 Am T & T	154%	149%	151	151

Boston

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Am Fneut	40	40	40	40
220 Am Pneut pf	1%	1%	1%	1%
20 Am Pneut pf	12	12	12	12
3,675 Am T & T	154%	149%	151	151

STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Bigelow S.	24%	24%	24%	24%
24 Bird H	62	62	62	62
223 B & A	62	62	62	62
260 Bos H T	18%	17%	17%	17%
10 B & M S	2%	2%	2%	2%
395 B & M P pf	6%	6%	6%	6%
708 B & M P A	1%	1%	1%	1%
50 Bigelow S.	24%	24%	24%	24%
24 Bird H	62	62	62	62
223 B & A	62	62	62	62
507 Studebaker	7%	7%	7%	7%
622 United Airc	35%	35%	35%	35%
400 U S Petrol	70	70	70	70
908 U S Steel	55%	55%	55%	55%
200 Warm Br	5%	5%	5%	5%

STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Bigelow S.	24%	24%	24%	24%
24 Bird H	62	62	62	62
223 B & A	62	62	62	62
507 Studebaker	7%	7%	7%	7%
622 United Airc	35%	35%	35%	35%
400 U S Petrol	70	70	70	70
908 U S Steel	55%	55%	55%	55%
200 Warm Br	5%	5%	5%	5%

STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Bigelow S.	24%	24%	24%	24%
24 Bird H	62	62	62	62
223 B & A	62	62	62	62
507 Studebaker	7%	7%	7%	7%
622 United Airc	35%	35%	35%	35%
400 U S Petrol	70	70	70	70
908 U S Steel	55%	55%	55%	55%
200 Warm Br	5%	5%	5%	5%

STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
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223 B & A	62	62	62	62
507 Studebaker	7%	7%	7%	7%
622 United Airc	35%	35%	35%	35%
400 U S Petrol	70	70	70	70
908 U S Steel	55%	55%	55%	55%
200 Warm Br	5%	5%	5%	5%

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STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.

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